

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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## More on U.S. 'Interference'

OW221548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out today that the U.S. Congress' recent act of listing China's Xizang as a separate "country" in passing the amendment to the U.S. Export-Import Bank Act constituted a wanton interference in China's internal affairs.

Speaking at a news briefing this afternoon, the spokesman said: The Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress have gone so far as to disregard well-known facts and listed Xizang as a separate "country" when they recently passed the amendment to the U.S. Export-Import Bank Act of 1945. This constitutes a wanton interference in the internal affairs of China. We express our indignation at this. However, we have taken note of the statement made by President Reagan in signing the amendment that "the United States recognizes Tibet [Xizang] as part of the People's Republic of China." We hope that, in the future, there will be no recurrence of such an incident of interfering in the internal affairs of China and hurting the feelings of the Chinese people.

The spokesman added that the report about Israel preparing to import raw coal from China is "completely groundless."

## Counter Attacks Against SRV

HK221434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1424 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 (AFP) -- China's Army launched tough counter-attacks last Sunday to combat "armed provocation" by Hanoi along the Sino-Vietnamese border, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

"Recently, Vietnamese troops have continued their armed provocations in the border areas of China and Vietnam," Foreign Ministry spokesman Yu Zhizhong told a weekly news conference.

"The Chinese border guards have meted out forceful counter-attacks against the Vietnamese troops," he added. He gave no further details.

Tension along the border escalated last week when Hanoi accused China of staging its most violent incursions since the beginning of the year. Beijing first responded on Friday, saying it has launched counter-attacks.

Hanoi has said 350 Chinese soldiers have been killed since October 14, when it said Chinese infantry and artillery fired several thousand shells into the Vi Xuyen District of northern Vietnam.

On Tuesday Beijing rejected a proposal by top Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh to start talks to normalize relations between China and Vietnam, whose Armed Forces have regularly clashed since a brief but bloody 1979 border conflict.

That year Chinese troops entered Vietnam to "teach a lesson" to Hanoi for having invaded neighboring Cambodia, overthrowing the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge government led by Pol Pot. An estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia.



HSIN WAN PAO ON EFFECTS OF ICELAND SUMMIT

HK230409 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 19 Oct 86 p 1

["New Talk" Column: "Western Europe Is Suffering the After Effects of the Iceland Summit"]

[Text] The American Congress has finally adopted the government budget bill, enabling tens of thousands of government functionaries who were temporarily suspended from work at noon last Friday to resume work.

This is how things stand in the United States. On the one hand, there are large budget deficits and on the other, President Ronald Reagan is personally expediting the Star Wars program, demanding more military spending.

Yesterday when Reagan campaigned in North Dakota for local Republicans and discussed "Star Wars," he was refuted by Democrat Congressmen who argued that the United States should concern itself with its agricultural economy, employment, and huge federal deficits. "We are up to our necks in debt and nuclear weapons."

Reagan's persistence in carrying out the Star Wars program caused the U.S.-Soviet summit to break down without result. Not only has this sparked more debates at home but it has also become one of the top issues for voters in the mid-term elections to be held on 4 November and also aroused debates among American allies.

It has been reported that the NATO military authorities have expressed their dissatisfaction. [Meyer] [mai ke 7796 0344] (from West Germany), deputy commander-in-chief of the NATO military forces, indicated that when the U.S. President put forth his disarmament proposals at the Iceland summit, he had not consulted NATO beforehand and they were illegal in terms of procedures. Even after the summit the United States did not promptly inform NATO of the summit's developments.

It is said that the American-appointed Commander-in-Chief Bernard Rogers also lodged the same protest to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The explanations made by Weinberger in Rome yesterday were tantamount to appeasing the West European armed forces.

In this connection, West Germany and Britain were no exception. Although they expressed their support for the U.S. stand at the Iceland meeting, they were hopeful that the United States and the Soviet Union would conclude some agreements. The fruitless outcome of the summit will be no benefit to the present British and West German Governments.

Both Britain and West Germany will hold elections next year. West Germany has decided to hold elections at the beginning of the year. Although Britain's Margaret Thatcher has not set a date for elections, it is widely believed that she will go to the polls in 1987.

The party currently in power in West Germany is the Christian Democratic Union but Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is a Christian Democrat, formed a coalition government. The country's "Green Party," a great antinuclear force, is on the rise, and it has expressed opposition to the U.S. Star Wars program. Kohl has however expressed his readiness to participate in Star Wars research on behalf of West Germany. Therefore, the breakdown of the Iceland summit over the Star Wars issue will certainly have an impact on Kohl's future.

At its recent annual meeting, the British Labor Party decided that if it was in office, it would turn Britain into a country refusing to store any American nuclear warheads. Britain's Mrs Thatcher gives all-out support to the U.S. nuclear policy and is prepared to take part in the Star Wars program. However public opinion in Britain holds that "Star Wars" is aimed at protecting America alone and not Europe. Therefore, any breakdown of the Iceland summit over the Star Wars issue may have an adverse effect on the British Conservative Party in next year's elections.

Yesterday U.S. negotiators stressed that the United States and the Soviet Union could probably reach an agreement on the issue of the deployment of intermediate-range missiles next year. In fact, the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that the issue of intermediate-range missiles should be settled hand in hand with that of Star Wars. Therefore, the current U.S. pronouncement is but a message designed to tell West European countries not to get nervous so as to ensure that voters in West Germany and Britain will not go against their current governments. On no account does the United States want to see any big changes in the political situations of West Germany and Britain.

#### FOREIGN BANKERS WANT CLOSER COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW222148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Bankers and financial experts from 12 countries and regions gathered to discuss how to increase cooperation with their Chinese counterparts at a workshop which closed here today.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, said the Chinese Government is determined to absorb more foreign capital to intensify its economic construction. As for China's ability to repay foreign investment, the Chinese people have never been worried, so foreign investors should not be worried either, she said.

In the past five years, China has absorbed 10.3 billion U.S. dollars of foreign loans in various forms and amassed 1.3 billion U.S. dollars of direct investment by overseas investors.

David L. Hodgson, chairman of the International Banking Division of PA Consulting Services of Australia, said the overseas bankers at this workshop were deeply impressed by Chinese achievements in absorbing foreign capital in the past few years.

"There are too many stories in the outside world of what goes wrong rather than what goes right in China," he said, adding that China should improve communication with the world, particularly in relation to joint ventures and their achievements. Better communication would increase confidence among outside investors, he added.

Workshop participants suggested selected overseas banks should be allowed to operate freely in one or a small number of chosen cities. They also expressed their hope to further financial cooperation with China. To date, more than 100 overseas banks have set up over 160 representative offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and other cities, and 23 foreign banks have opened branches in Shenzhen, Xiamen and other special economic zones. The Chinese Government is taking measures to give more favorable treatment to overseas banks in China, according to an official from the People's Bank of China.

The three-day workshop was jointly organized by the China foreign economic relations and trade consulting corporation and PA Consulting Services of Australia.

USSR TO PROVIDE POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT

OW221627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- China and the Soviet Union signed a contract here today on providing China with power transmission and transforming equipment and materials.

Under the contract, the Soviet Union will supply major equipment and materials for Chinese projects involving 500,000-volt power transmission lines and transforming sub-stations. One of the power lines extends from Dongfeng via Changchun in Jilin Province to Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, and the other from Shentou in Shanxi Province via Xushui in Hubie Province to Tianjin.

The contract was signed by representatives of the China National Technical Import Corporation and the National Technical Industrial Export Corporation of the Soviet Union.

LIAOWANG ON SOVIET POSTURE TOWARD W. EUROPE

HK230613 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 40, 6 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Huang Pengnian (7806 1756 1628): "Soviet Union Changes Its Attitude Toward the European Community"]

[Text] Between 22 and 24 September, representatives of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of Eastern Europe and the European Communities of Western Europe held a 3-day secret meeting in Geneva. After the meeting, the European Communities issued a statement saying that the bilateral meeting was "explorative" and held in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides discussed ways and means to establish official relations between these two biggest economic groups in Europe and to carry out closer cooperation.

This meeting was held according to a proposal of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA]. As compared with the Soviet Union's hostile attitude toward the European Communities, observers hold, this meeting reflected a radical change in the Soviet Union's attitude toward the European Communities.

In a certain period after the establishment of the European Communities, the Soviet Union heaped abuse on it and then adopted an "ostrich policy" -- refused to recognize the European Communities. In the last years of Brezhnev's rule, relations between the Soviet Union and the European Communities began to thaw, and CEMA and the European Communities opposed the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, it suspended the dialogue with CEMA in March 1980. It also clearly indicated that since CEMA did not have a united tariff and trade policy, the European Communities would not recognize it as an equal trade partner. However, contrary to people's expectations, CEMA took the initiative last year and sent a document to the European Communities, proposing that both sides establish official relations. On 14 June this year, the secretary general of CEMA again wrote a letter to the chairman of the communities commission, proposing that both sides hold a meeting to discuss the establishment of official relations and close cooperation. [paragraph continues]



The European Communities made positive responses. Then, the two sides held the above-mentioned 3-day secret talks. The Soviet Union is the leader of CEMA.

The fact that CEMA took the initiative to resume the dialogue which had been suspended for 5 and 1/2 years showed that the Soviet Union's attitude toward the European Communities had changed from being hostile to the European Communities to recognizing it.

The change of the Soviet Union's attitude toward the European Communities also reflects the changes in the Soviet Union's political attitude and policy toward the West. In 1975, the Soviet Union changed its attitude toward the West. In 1975, the Soviet Union changed its attitude toward the European Communities because it tried to make the ongoing European security conference a success. At present, the Soviet Union is trying to establish official relations with the European Communities as it is launching a peace offensive against the United States. While changing its attitude toward the European Communities, the Soviet Union has an obvious political intention: It is trying to draw Western Europe to its side while it is having a test of strength with the United States. As some West European people said, the Soviet Union is trying to drive a wedge between the United States and Western Europe and finally split them up so as to expand its own influence in Western Europe.

Although the Soviet Union did not recognize the European Communities in the political respect in the past, trade between the Soviet Union and the European Communities and between CEMA and the European Community has been increasing all along. From 1970 to 1984, the total volume of trade between the European Community and CEMA increased by 620 percent, and that between the European Community and the Soviet Union increased by 1070 percent. The exports of the Soviet Union to the European Communities accounted for three-quarters of its exports to the West as a whole. In this period, the exports of the Soviet Union to the European Communities increased by 1350 percent, and the Soviet Union was the European Communities' fourth largest trade partner next to the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Japan. In 1985, the total volume of trade between the European Community and CEMA reached \$43.9 billion, and Soviet-EC trade accounted for more than half this figure. In 1970, the European Communities only signed 350 contracts with East European countries; but in the early 1980's, the number of contracts signed between the two sides exceeded 2,000 each year. All this shows the important position of the European Communities in the foreign economic relations of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Due to the fall in oil prices and the fall in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, the Soviet Union has suffered heavy losses in its foreign exchange income from the West this year, because the Soviet Union earns 60 percent of its hard currency through its oil export to the West, and most of such foreign exchange income is U.S. dollars. It is estimated that the Soviet Union will earn \$9 billion this year from trade with the West, less than last year. At present, the Soviet Union and the East European countries are carrying out reforms in order to speed up their economic development, and they thus need to import advanced technology from the West, mainly from Western Europe. Therefore, the Soviet Union is anxious to establish official relations between CEMA and the European Communities. This will remove the obstacles to the expansion of its exports to the West and thus enables it to import advanced technology from Western Europe.

In addition, the Soviet Union has also taken other actions on its own initiative to improve its economic relations with the West. For example, Moscow has submitted a membership application to the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, has expressed its willingness to set up joint ventures with Western companies, and has hinted that it will not refuse to join the International Monetary Fund forever. All this is a clear message passed by the Soviet Union to Western Europe: The Soviet Union hopes to develop closer economic relations with Western Europe.

In view of the limited market in Western Europe, the member countries of the European Communities have long been hoping to enter the markets in Eastern Europe. Now the Soviet Union has opened its door in the economic field to the West, and other countries in Eastern Europe will be freer to do business with Western Europe. Although political relations between the two sides will still be subject to various restrictions and limitations, the wind of reform in the Soviet Union and other East European countries will blow their door more widely open to the West, and it is certain that economic relations between the European Communities and the Soviet Union and between the European Communities with East European countries will become closer. The possibility that the two sides will establish official relations should not be excluded.

#### INCREASED SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN MIDDLE EAST VIEWED

HK221121 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 40, 6 Oct 86 p 42

[Article by Rui Yingjie (5360 5391 2638): "The Soviet Union Steps Up Its Activities in the Middle East"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has recently launched vigorous diplomatic activities in the Arab world, centering on the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East. This has aroused the concern of the United States. After a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in mid-September, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz declared that the United States would continue to reject Soviet participation in a Middle East peace conference unless it resumed diplomatic relations with Israel and relaxed restrictions on Soviet Jews leaving the country.

The Soviet Union is stepping up its activities in the Arab world with the aim of entering into rivalry with the United States and expanding its influence in the Middle East. It appears to have made some headway. We can see this from changes in Jordan's attitude toward the United States and the Soviet Union. Jordan has been working hard to resolve the dispute between the Arab states and Israel. Before 1985, Jordan chiefly tried to unite with the PLO in holding a dialogue with the United States and then, with the aid of U.S. influence, to force Israel to make concessions on the issue of occupied Arab territories. It pinned its hopes on the United States but got nothing. In 1986, due to the difficulties created by the United States, the unity between Jordan and the PLO was broken up. For this reason, Jordan has concentrated its attention on holding an international conference on the Middle East. The Soviet Union has lost no time in seeking common ground with Jordan on this issue. Therefore, Jordan has visibly strengthened its efforts to draw support from the Soviet Union.

Since the Camp David agreement in 1978, the United States has always excluded the Soviet Union from participation in resolving the Middle East issue. The Soviet Union, however, had constantly tried to reverse this situation without any success. In recent months, the Soviet Union has seized this opportunity to challenge the United States in an attempt to change the U.S. position of dominance in the Middle East peace process.

In addition to continuously maintaining its position and influence in Syria, Libya, and South Yemen, the Soviet Union is closing in on the U.S. traditional sphere of influence in the Middle East and, in particular, strengthening its relations with Jordan and the Gulf states.



The Soviet Union has made use of the international peace conference on the Middle East to oppose the United States and tried hard to expand its influence among Arab states. Last July, the Soviet Union and France put forward a proposal on holding a meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to solve the Middle East issue. In August, two deputy Soviet foreign ministers went simultaneously to the Middle East to visit six Arab states, including Jordan, and to meet PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat. They indicated that the Soviet Union supported the idea of the Arab states holding an international conference for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East issue. They also publicized the Soviet proposal on holding a meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Jordan and other Arab states are very much satisfied with this Soviet stand.

Soon after the two deputy Soviet foreign ministers left, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived in early September for a 10-day visit to five Middle East countries. The purpose of his visit was obviously to offset the effect of the Soviet offensive in a vigorous attempt to preserve the U.S. position of dominance in the Middle East.

Middle East observers hold that, despite its progress in the Middle East, the Soviet Union has not effected any major changes in the balance of power in this region.

#### SOVIET LECTURE MARKS 1911 CHINESE REVOLUTION

OW230310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union held today a public lecture to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

The lecture marking the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Qing Dynasty, was held by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

A professor of the State Institute of International Relations in Moscow provided a detailed report on the revolution's background, process and important role in Chinese revolutionary history.

KIM IL-SONG LEAVES ON OFFICIAL USSR VISIT

OW220859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), left for Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Sources here say the two leaders, who have never met before, will discuss the situation in the Korean peninsula, bilateral economic relations and possibly military issues.

Recalling the DPRK president's previous visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984, the source noted that Kim's second visit in two years showed his desire to maintain relations with the Soviet Union.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Party Secretary Ho Tam accompanied Kim Il-song on the visit.

PRC SEEKS KIM'S HELP IN MOSCOW RELATIONS

OW230201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Chinese President Li Xiannian asked North Korean leader Kim Il-song to act as an "intermediary" for better China-Soviet relations during the latter's visit to Moscow, which started Wednesday, according to reliable Eastern bloc sources here.

The sources said Li made the request after Kim revealed to Li his plan to visit the Soviet Union during their meeting in Pyongyang earlier this month.

Kim agreed to make such efforts when the North Korean president meets with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, they said.

Li was believed to have asked Kim to persuade the Soviet Union to compromise, particularly, on the Kampuchean issue.

China regards the Soviet support of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea as a major obstacle against improved China-Soviet relations.

The official Chinese news agency XINHUA, reported Kim's departure for Moscow Wednesday and said he might discuss military matters during his summit meeting with Gorbachev.

It was China's first expression of its interest in the recent development in the Soviet-North Korean military cooperation as reported by the official news agency.

Observers here say China might be trying to check possible expansion of Soviet-North Korean military ties as a result of the two countries' negative reaction to China's recent decision to accept a port call by U.S. warships the first time since 1949.

Attributing to Pyongyang sources, XINHUA said that the Kim-Gorbachev talks in Moscow will cover current developments in the Korean peninsula and Soviet-North Korean economic relations, as well as military problems.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC ENTRY INTO KOREAN WAR MARKED

OW222057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet here today marking the 36th anniversary of Chinese volunteers participation in Korea's war against U.S. aggression.

Yang Dezhi and Xu Huizi, chief and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the banquet.

Xu said that the Koreans and Chinese had forged a profound fraternal friendship in the war against aggressors. This kind of friendship is a model of proletarian internationalism and should be carried forward.

Sin In-ha expressed his gratitude to the Chinese people and Government, adding that the Korean people would always remember this memorable day.

MONGOLIA RATIFIES SINO-MONGOLIAN CONSULAR TREATY

OW231314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The Mongolian legislature today ratified the Sino-Mongolian Consular Treaty, the first since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1949.

The treaty was signed here on August 10 by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and his Mongolian counterpart D. Yondon.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS JAPANESE BANK DELEGATION

OW211330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that the reform of China's financial structure plays an important part in the ongoing economic reform, and the latter cannot succeed without the former.

He made this remark at a meeting here this evening with a delegation from the Bank of Japan led by its President Satoshi Sumida.

Since China lacks financial personnel, Zhao urged the central banks of the two countries, the Bank of Japan and the People's Bank of China, to strengthen cooperation in personnel training.

During their talk, Satoshi Sumida invited Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, who was also at the meeting, to visit Japan. Chen accepted the invitation.

TIAN JIYUN CONTINUES TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

## Talks With Thai Counterpart

OW221423 Beijing XINHUA In English 1216 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun held a talk this morning with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, focusing mainly on the enhancement of bilateral economic cooperation, according to reliable sources. Both sides have expressed satisfaction over their present relationship.

Tian said the purposes of his visit to Thailand are to promote mutual understanding and friendship, to learn from Thai experience of development as well as to explore new ways for closer cooperation. The Chinese vice-premier suggested that the two countries study the possibility of barter trade as means to expand the bilateral trade. Thai entrepreneurs are perfectly welcome to invest in China, Tian said, adding that he would also encourage Chinese enterprises to do so in Thailand. He said the reinforced economic cooperation is beneficial to the relationship of the two countries.

Phong said the economic relations between Thailand and China are developing smoothly and Thailand will make a further study of the proposed barter trade.

During the meeting, suggestions on promoting the cooperation in economic trade, tourism and fishery have also been discussed.

Besides, Tian extended an invitation to the Thai Deputy Prime Minister to visit China next year and Phong has accepted it.

## Honored at Dinner

OW221925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin said here this evening that Thailand and China should "continue to seek ways to promote their economic and trade relations."

He made the remarks at dinner in honor of visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, who arrived here yesterday for a week-long visit to Thailand.

Pong said that he appreciated China's achievements in developing its agriculture and industry. This is a result of "the open-door policy and the economic reforms" which is now going on in China, he said. He noted that Thailand and China are both developing countries and could "help each other in their national development."

In his reply, Tian Jiyun said that China wishes to have closer political consultations and coordinations and develop economic cooperation with Thailand. Tian voiced China's firm support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. He also gave China's resolute support to the Thai people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

This afternoon, Thai officials briefed the visiting Chinese vice premier on Thailand's economic development and use of foreign capital.



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S PRC VISIT

## Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW221301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today there are broad prospects for the development of relations between China and the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Such relations, which are based on mutual political respect and economic equality, are full of vitality, he added.

The premier made these remarks during a two-hour talk with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, here this afternoon.

Zhao and Honecker exchanged ideas on ways to further bilateral relations.

Zhao said China set great store by the sound development of its relations with the GDR, which has been realized as a result of many common points shared by the two countries.

The common points include the fact that the two parties and governments set their policies in the interests of their countries and nations and according to their own conditions, and both are engaged in building socialism, improving the life of the people, safeguarding world peace and opposing arms race. Furthermore, both sincerely wish for strengthened bilateral relations, and can respect and understand each other.

Honecker said GDR-China relations have shown gratifying improvements and economic cooperation is also going very well. He said China, a great country, is devoting itself to a modernization drive and the GDR is an industrially developed country. It is entirely possible for the two countries to further their trade and economic cooperation. He maintained the two countries should open to, complement and support each other in the economic field.

Both Zhao and Honecker expressed satisfaction with the increased exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries and contacts between their various departments, and the growing Sino-GDR cooperation in various fields.

They agreed to make continued efforts to further the friendly cooperation between the two countries in an all-round and deep way.

The Chinese premier asked Honecker to convey his invitation for Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to visit China.

Honecker also invited Zhao to visit the GDR on behalf of the Stoph. Zhao accepted the invitation.

## At Cultural Soiree

OW221655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- German Democratic Republic Leader Erich Honecker took time out of his packed visiting program by attending a cultural evening here today.



Artists from the Chinese Liberation Army presented a colorful program of songs and dances for Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, and his party. Several German songs presented by Chinese singers were warmly received.

Accompanying Honecker at the performance was Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress.

After the performance, Honecker mounted the stage to congratulate the performers on the success of the evening and presented them a basket of flowers.

#### Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW230756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said today he agreed with Democratic German Leader Honecker's view that for the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and the German Socialist Unity Party it is not a question of resuming their relations, but rather one of further growth.

Deng, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, made the comment at a meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, at their 50-minute meeting at

The Great Hall of the people.

The two parties have never broken off their relations, he added.

The CPC formulated some new views on China's external and domestic policies and on handling its relations with other parties, Deng said, after summing up the experience and lessons of the international communist movement at the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee. In short, these viewpoints mean the attitude of looking forward.

"We have adopted a forward-looking attitude in handling both domestic and international affairs," Deng said.

He recalled his short stay in Berlin in 1925, especially his close friendship with German communists.

"We should carry on the unity and friendship between the two parties, working classes and peoples of the two countries dating from that period and keep up our cooperation," Deng said.

Honecker said relations between the two countries and parties have been developing continually since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. His current official friendship visit to China has started a new phase in this regard.

Through the visit, Honecker said, "We have deepened our understanding of China and our friendship has been strengthened." He said the GDR people have very friendly feelings for the Chinese people and wish to further develop their relations.

Honecker also said he was glad to see Deng in good health.

After the meeting Deng gave a lunch in honor of his guests.

LIAOWANG DISCUSSES PRC-EAST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

HK221035 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 42, 20 Oct 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Zhu Chengjun (4555 2110 6511): "A New Chapter in China-East European Relations"]

[Text] Following the working visit to China by Jaruzelski, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State, will pay an official friendly visit to China. Recently, a number of vice premiers from East European countries have come to China in succession. On the other hand, a Chinese NPC delegation headed by Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng undertook a friendly visit to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Such numerous high level contacts within a short period are indeed rare. Some foreign reporters described it as an "East European craze" in Beijing this autumn.

In recent years, China's relations with East Europe's Poland, GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have developed smoothly and maintained a growing momentum. The areas of bilateral cooperation between China and these countries continued to expand, dealings between people increased, while the level of contacts rose gradually. Both sides feel that consolidation and expansion of existing ties are beneficial to development of each country's construction, to the people, and to the maintenance of world peace. Hence, the arrival today at the highest level of dialogue is not accidental, but the result of a natural course.

First, the industries of these medium and small East European countries suffer from insufficient raw materials and limited markets, but they possess a certain level of industrial production capability and a thriving foreign trade. On the other hand, with its vast land and rich resources, China's production of basic necessities, light industrial, and textile commodities is relatively more developed. However its equipment, notably that imported from the Soviet Union and East Europe in the 1950s, is now old and needs to be changed. The development of trade and economic relations allows the countries to learn from each other, offset their weaknesses, and help supply each other's needs. The importation of new installations from East European countries which share a similar technical system with China will be beneficial to the latter's realization of its Seventh 5-Year Plan. China has now clearly indicated that it is opening up not only to Western developed countries but also to all socialist states. This opens a broad horizon for further strengthening these kinds of relations.

Owing to the above-mentioned conditions, China's trade with these five countries has developed relatively quickly in recent years. Sino-Czechoslovak trade volume in 1984 totaled 1 billion Swiss francs, an increase of almost one and a half times over that of 1983. Trade volume between the Chinese and Polish Governments in 1984 amounted to only 452 million Swiss francs; in 1985, it rose to 1,304 million Swiss francs, an increase of 1.8 times the previous volume. If the supplementary trade between the two countries and local barter trade between Chinese provinces and municipalities with Poland were included, the actual figure would total more than 1.5 billion Swiss francs. Looking at the areas of cooperation, it is presently entering a new stage, that is the stage of launching of production and technical cooperation as well as joint capital ventures.

In 1985, China's Vice Premier Li Peng visited five countries in East Europe and concluded 1986 to 1990 long term trade agreements with Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. It is expected that trade volume between China and East Europe will still grow dramatically.

Second, notable progress was also made in scientific and technological cooperation. China's light industrial and textile commodities as well as its arts and crafts have long made their name in East Europe. However, East European people have very little understanding of the advanced technology that China presently possesses. Owing to their restricted opening to the outside world as well as to the embargo imposed by the Paris Planning Commission, the standards of East European countries in certain fields of high and new technologies are not as good as those of China. Thus, they are very much interested in the scientific and technological results achieved by China and expressed willingness for cooperation and introduction. At the same time, these countries have more advanced production technology in traditional industries and China can learn and adopt them. At present, mutual cooperation in science and technology already involves shipbuilding, car manufacturing, chemical industry, metallurgy, geology, machinery, construction, building materials, electronics, medicine, agriculture and other areas. In May and June this year, Chinese departments in charge of science and technology concluded direct cooperation protocols with their counterparts in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, respectively. China also signed a government treaty on scientific and technical cooperation with the German Democratic Republic. The conclusion of these agreements sets a new foundation for scientific, technological and economic cooperation between China and these countries.

Third, for a long time in the past, these five countries' contacts with China were limited to the economic field, with discreet avoidance of political issues, for everyone believed that to surpass the development of Soviet ties with China was not a good idea. Today, changes are taking place. The East European states widely believe that China is a great socialist country with an increasing role and influence in the world; hence, development of ties with China is favorable to maintenance of peace and enhancement of the international role of socialism. Demonstrating the foresight of statesmen, leaders of some countries decided to throw off the burden of history and look to the future. A few years back, they had expressed their dissatisfaction over development of just economic ties with China, and wanted to foster political relations as well. Prior to 1984, their diplomatic contacts with China were mainly restricted to the level of first deputy foreign minister, while exchanges at other ministerial levels were rather limited. Now, a breakthrough has been made. Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, revisited Poland and the GDR in 1985.

In June this year, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian also visited the GDR and Hungary. The East European countries have also sent important people such as National Assembly chairman to China. The number of exchange visits at the ministerial level is also unprecedented. As a friendly gesture, party and government leaders of both sides usually receive the visiting guests in person. The frank and cordial meetings as well as extensive talks between hosts and guests have strengthened mutual understanding and confidence.

Fourth, China has resumed and even continues to develop cultural, educational and sports exchanges with these countries. New records have been registered in exchanges in some areas. At present, they have exchanged students officially, cooperation projects have been established among some higher institutes of learning, and ties between science institutes gradually restored. Cooperation agreements between sports circles were signed, journalists' associations began official contacts, while exchange visits of artistic troupes increased. Some Chinese artistic troupes and wu shu delegations even performed in Poland for a fee. Some places in these countries held a "China Day" or "China Week", exhibited Chinese items, and discussed Chinese films. Movies from these countries also appeared on the Chinese screens.



Summing up, development of state relations between China and these five East European states is more comprehensive and basically normalized. The conditions are ripe for exchange visits between the highest leaders. At present, while party relations have not been restored, exchange visits between low level organs of the party central committees do take place. In the last few years, the CPC has restored and developed relations with many communist parties in the world, along with nationalist parties of the Third World, socialist parties, and socialist democratic parties of advanced countries. It may be deduced that if party to party relations with East European states are to be restored, there would be no obstacles on the part of the CPC.

China enjoyed excellent relations with the five East European states in the 1950s. In the early 1960s, due to the ideological differences between China and the Soviet Union, where China refused to submit to Soviet pressure, Sino-Soviet relations worsened drastically. As members of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the five Eastern European countries had to maintain solidarity on fundamental position and steps with the USSR which possessed great economic and military might. Consequently they broke political relations with China, while state relations declined to the lowest level. Looking back, this period in history actually lasted some 20 years.

With the changes in times, ideas, and leaders, the situation underwent gradual transformation. It is worthwhile mentioning here the year 1982. That year, shortly before his death, Soviet leader Brezhnev repeatedly expressed willingness to improve ties with China. Later events could show that this by no means small expression not only signalled a turning point for improving Soviet-Chinese ties, but also injected flexibility into relations between the five East European countries and China. At the same time, China began readjusting its foreign policy and implemented one based on independence and self-initiative, that is, it would not form any alliance with any superpower nor join military blocs. On handling relations with socialist states, China abandoned the existing formula or certain fixed pattern in treating the antiquated ideologies of foreign parties, and instead, respected their domestic guidelines and policies as well as the aspirations of their people.

In line with this spirit, China adhered to the principle of equal treatment for all, mutual respect and seeking common ground while reserving difference in its dealings with East European states in recent years. China respects the internal and external policies pursued by these countries, does not impose its views on others, and is ready to promote relations with them in a practical and realistic manner. Thus, this has further wiped out misgivings for the East European countries over developing ties with China.

Admittedly, the development of relations between the East European states and China cannot deviate from the issue of Soviet-China relations. It is not difficult to see that every time a slight improvement is made in Soviet-China relations, corresponding changes appear in the East European countries' relations with China. The leader Gorbachev made his speech at Vladivostok on 28 July this year. Needless to say, the development of relations between the five East European states and China would to a certain degree still be restricted by Soviet-China ties.

Henceforth, China's relations with the five East European countries will be further developed. Such development holds an excellent foundation and broad possibilities, particularly in the fields of economics, trade, science and technology where there are still great potentials. Undoubtedly, the visits by top level leaders from East European countries will provide new impetus to this development and open up wider prospects.

HSIN WAN PAO ON PARTY RELATIONS BETWEEN PRC, GDR

HK221105 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 22 Oct 86 p 2

["News Talk" column: "China and East Germany Will Reestablish Relations Between Parties"]

[Text] Beijing is entertaining a distinguished guest from Eastern Europe. He comes from East Germany and holds important posts both in the party and in the government. He is both general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany and chairman of the East German Council of State.

Being different from others' visits in many aspects, Erich Honecker's current visit to China aroused people's particular attention.

First, it is the first visit to China by an East German party and government leader since China and East Germany established diplomatic relations 37 years ago.

Second, after Sino-Soviet relations took a turn for the worse at the end of the 1950's, there were five countries in Eastern Europe (Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany) which distanced themselves from China. It was not until China and the Soviet Union resumed contacts recently that leaders of the five countries visited China, one after another. Among these, Honecker is the last to visit China. His current visit means that the five East European countries have dispatched people to China one after another.

Third, the other people who visited China were not the supreme leaders of their countries. When Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Poland State Council, visited China last month, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported that Jaruzelski had just "paid a working visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government." However, this time it said that Honecker "paid a formal, friendly visit to China at the invitation of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Li Xiannian...." "A formal, friendly visit" at the invitation of party and government leaders is different from the wording used to describe Jaruzelski's visit.

Last year Honecker was prepared to visit West Germany, but the visit failed to materialize due to Soviet opposition. This time before coming to China, he went to Moscow to have talks with Mikhail Gorbachev. All this is an eye-catching contrast.

Judging from the reception given to Honecker in Beijing, the first thing the two sides want to discuss is party relations. After his arrival yesterday, State President Li Xiannian presided over a welcoming ceremony and met with him. Then Hu Yaobang held talks with him on a limited scale and these talks are to continue today. Honecker will also meet with Deng Xiaoping, one source said.

Hu Yaobang met Honecker in 1953 when they were each in charge of the youth leagues of their own countries. Now, a generation has passed, and they have become general secretaries of the parties in power in their own countries.

Hu Yaobang said: China regards Honecker's visit to China as a great event which marks the entry of the friendship between the two countries, the two parties, and the two peoples into a new epoch.



To date, China has only maintained party-to-party relations with Romania and Yugoslavia. When Jaruzelski visited China, Hu Yaobang met with him. He said that the whole party and the people throughout the country welcome his visit to China. This demonstrated that there had been some improvement in the relations between the two parties and governments, but both sides never openly indicated whether they had fully reestablished other party relations. This time China and East Germany are likely to publish a document on the reestablishment of party relations between them. This is something that still cannot be obtained in Sino-Soviet relations.

Although new advances have been made in China's relations with East European countries, they are unlikely to be developed to the levels of the 1950's, as generally believed. It can be visualized that the exchanges in economic, cultural, and other fields will be strengthened, and China's far-flung [quan fang wei 0356 2455 0143] policy of opening up to the outside world will be further proved.

#### PRC, HUNGARIAN YOUTH GROUPS RESTORE CONTACT

OW220833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Contact between Chinese and Hungarian youth organizations has been restored after a 22-years interruption, Chinese Youth League leader Liu Yandong said here today.

Liu Yandong, who leads a Chinese Communist Youth League delegation which arrived in Hungary October 12, called the visit a success and said Hungary's experience in economic reform is valuable to China.

When meeting with the Chinese delegation on October 17, Hungarian party leader Matyas Szuros said exchanges between the youth organizations of two countries conform with the purposes of the parties and with the interests of the two peoples.

The Chinese Youth League delegation left for Czechoslovakia today.

'SINO-ARAB DIALOGUE' CONTINUES IN AMMAN

## PRC Delegate Addresses Group

OW181854 Beijing XINHUA English 1844 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, October 18 (XINHUA) -- China is in favour of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N., an official from the Chinese Foreign Ministry said at a meeting of the Jordan-sponsored "Sino-Arab dialogue" which started here today.

Lu Haicheng, who is also a member of the Chinese delegation taking part in the dialogue, added that the projected international peace conference should be attended by all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and serve to uphold international justice and to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the issue of the Middle East and the Palestine.

She stressed that Israel must undertake obligations, give up its policy of aggression and expansion, make essential concessions, recognize the PLO simultaneously with the PLO's recognition of Israel and pursue peaceful coexistence with its neighbouring Arab countries.

## Jordan Prince on PRC Role

OW190239 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 19 Oct 86

["China -- Important to Middle East Peace, says Jordanian Crown Prince (by Rui Yingjie, Huang Xiaonan)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan Ibn Talal said here today that "China can play an important role in bringing peace to the war-ridden Middle East region."

He made this remark at a Jordan-sponsored "Sino-Arab dialogue," which started here today with an aim of promoting political and economic relations between China and the Arab world. Hasan, who is the sponsor of the two-day meeting, said that "We Arabs appreciate China's support for all just causes in the Third World, whether in Africa, Asia, or Latin America. China has always been on the right side of history."

The dialogue, the first of its kind, was organized by the Amman-based Arab thought forum, with the Jordanian crown prince as its president.

Hasan also suggested that Sino-Arab joint ventures be set up in the fields of trade, sea-faring, banking, industry, agriculture, construction and food processing. He added that cooperation could be expanded to include other Third World partners in both Asia and Africa.

A five-member Chinese delegation headed by Huan Xiang, director general of the Center of the International Affair of the Chinese State Council and senior Arab specialists in politics and economics from Jordan, Sudan, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Iraq and Lebanon attended the meeting. Dr. Huan Xiang said, "The Arab nation is now in the forefront of the struggle for the preservation of world peace and justice. China always follows the developments in the region with keen interest and supports the Arab people in their struggle."

Referring to the Chinese-Arab economic ties, Huan Xiang said "there are still enormous potentials for them to expand."

Dr. Hashim Bahbahani, professor of political science from Kuwait University, made a 47-page speech reviewing China's support to the Arab peoples struggle for the national rights since the founding of New China in 1949. The professor also called on China for further aid to the Arab liberation movements and fronts.

Lu Haicheng, member of the Chinese delegation, said in her speech that China supports the proposal for an international peace conference to find out a just and comprehensive settlement for the middle east problem.

The Arab Thought Forum, founded in 1981, has held a series of significant meetings, including two Arab-American and an Arab-European dialogues. As an unofficial institution, the forum serves as an important advisory body to the governments of Arab states.

#### Meeting Ends, Statement Issued

OW200044 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, October 19 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-Arab meeting ended here today after two-day discussion on international and regional issues of common interest.

Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan in his speech at the closing session of the meeting emphasized that the bilateral cooperation between China and the Arab world should not be limited to the economic field, but should extend to the fields of culture, information, education, and scientific research.

Papers presented by both sides at the meeting focused on the economic relations between China and the Arab world.

In his paper, Dr. Jawad Anani, [name as received] former minister of trade and industry of Jordan, suggested that both China and Arab states should improve the facilities for transportation and communication in order to promote trade exchange between both sides.

All participants hoped to make cooperation in various fields, especially to set up economic joint ventures using Arab capital and Chinese labour force within the framework of South-South cooperation.

A statement issued at the closing session this evening said that this meeting was very beneficial to the enhancement of friendship and mutual understanding between China and the Arab world and to the further development of Sino-Arab cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The statement said that the participants maintained that they should make joint efforts for the preservation of world peace and for the early achievement of peace, justice, and stability in the Mideast region.

The meeting was attended by a five-member Chinese scholars delegation and a number of senior Arab scholars from Jordan, Sudan, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Iraq, and Lebanon. The next session was proposed to be held in Beijing.

SONG PING ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA FOR 1-WEEK VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

OW172009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Minister in Charge of State Planning Commission Song Ping and the delegation he is leading arrived here this afternoon for a week-long visit to Zambia.

Among those welcoming the Chinese guests at the airport were Zambian Secretary of State for Defence and Security A.K. Shapi, minister of works and supply H.Y. Mwale and other senior officials as well as Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy Wang Lian.

During their stay, Song Ping and his party will call on Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, attend a hand-over ceremony of the Serenje-Mansa road built with Chinese aid, and hold talks with the Zambian Government officials concerned.

At the VIP room of the airport, Shapi told Song Ping that the Chinese delegations visit is at an important time when the Zambian people are celebrating their 22nd independence anniversary.

Song Ping said that China and Zambia enjoy friendly relations and wished the friendly cooperation between the two countries be further developed.

## Kaunda Praises PRC Assistance

OW180500 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warmly praised China's assistance to Zambia this evening when he received the visiting Chinese State Councillor Song Ping and his party here.

Kaunda said that during the Zambian people's struggle for independence and against the Rhodesian white racist regime, "China gave us military aids. It also gave us a loan of 10 million U.S. dollars."

Since Zambia's independence, he added, China has also helped Zambia build many projects, including the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazaral), thus making great contributions to Zambia's economic development.

He described China as an all-weather friend of Zambia and wished the Chinese delegation's visit complete success.

Song Ping, who is also Chinese minister in charge of State Planning Commission, conveyed to Kaunda warm greetings from the Chinese leaders and thanked the president's cordial reception to his delegation. He wished the friendly cooperation between the two countries be further developed.

Among those present on the occasion were Prime Minister K.S.K. Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defence and Security A.K. Shapi and other high-ranking Zambian officials. After the meeting, Kaunda gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese guests.



## Song Ping at Road Ceremony

OW210114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 21 Oct 86

[By Dong Chengbin]

[Text] Mansa, Zambia, October 20 (XINHUA) -- About 15,000 people attended a grand rally today near Samfya in Luapula Province, northeastern Zambia, to celebrate the completion and handing over the Serenje-Mansa Road built with Chinese assistance.

Addressing the ceremony, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda called the completion of the Mansa-Samfya-Serenje Road a clear testimony of the good relations between China and history country. He added that this project, like another China-aided Tazara Railway, stands as a true joint venture between the two nations which maintain friendly relations.

The 330-kilometer road built with Chinese help is an important highway particularly to the remote Luapula Province. People in the province will now be able to drive to the capital of Lusaka in one day, avoiding long journeys around the northern provinces or via Zaire.

Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and leader of a visiting Chinese Government delegation, said that "the completion of this tarred highway is a great achievement in economic and technical cooperations between our two countries." Song also said he hoped that the road will greatly promote economic and cultural development in Luapula and central provinces in Zambia.

The Chinese councillor and Zambian Minister of Works and Supply Haswell Mwale also signed a hand-over and take-over certificate of the new road. [passage omitted]

## Zambian Chief on Relations

OW230140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, October 22 (XINHUA) -- A.G. Zulu, secretary-general of the Zambian United National Independence Party, today highly praised the very close and friendly relations between Zambia and China, when he received visiting Chinese State Councillor Song Ping in his Lusaka office.

Zulu told Song that the completion and handing-over of Serenje-Mansa Road with Chinese assistance "will strengthen our independence."

This road makes capital of Lusaka at last link with Luapula Province, in Zambia, he said, adding that in many areas including industry, communication, and agriculture, China has given Zambia assistance.

"We hope that you will broaden cooperation on agriculture with us," he noted.

On Mozambican President Samora Machel's death in the plane crash on Sunday evening in South Africa, Zulu said that situation in southern Africa was very serious, because all independent countries became attacking targets of South Africa.

"We, countries in the region, need supports from true friends like China," he stressed.



In reply, Song said: "the economic, technical and political cooperation between China and Zambia is brotherly and comradely." China held that assistance was mutual, he added.

"China is closely following development of the situation in southern Africa. The Chinese Government and people has stood and will stand forever on the side of African frontline states," he said. [passage omitted]

#### UN ENVOY STRESSES AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW230216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Li Luye today stressed the importance of creating favorable external conditions for the African countries to readjust their policies for economic development.

Speaking in a debate of the U.N. General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, Li, China's permanent representative to the U.N., pointed out that efforts made by the African countries were seriously compromised by such factors as "the deterioration of terms of trade, the decline in commodity prices, a sharp decrease in the inflow of resources and a mounting debt burden."

On that debt problem particularly, he noted that many African countries found themselves unable to shake off the debt burden. The total amount of external debt composed of both the short-term debt and the accumulated areas, increased by sixfold from 1974 to 1985. The African countries have to devote half of their export income to debt servicing, he added.

Ambassador Li appealed to the parties concerned to consider seriously the debt issue of Africa.

During the past two years, the Chinese ambassador said, the economic conditions in Africa have been somewhat improved, but the overall situation there remains critical and calls for continued emergency relief efforts.

He held that urgent measures in favor of African countries should be taken in the following three aspects: An increase in the inflow of resources on concessional terms, lessening of the debt burden and stabilization of export income.

Li spoke highly of the U.N. efforts and commendable role in mobilizing the international community to deal with the critical economic situation in Africa.

However, he noted, much as to be done to implement the "U.N. Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990" adopted this year at a special session of the General Assembly.

Li declared that the Chinese Government has all along regarded it as an unshirkable international obligation to help the African people.

"We maintain the view that this help is mutual, for the recovery and development of Africa are a support for the Chinese people, and a prospering Africa is conducive to world peace and prosperity," he stated.

HU YAOBANG MEETS VENEZUELAN PARTY DELEGATION

OW171905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang said here today that the fundamental cause of China's current reforms is that there is no model for socialist construction, which is still in practice and needs to be probed.

Hu said this during a meeting with a delegation from the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela led by its General Secretary Manuel Penalver. Hu said many foreign friends said China has done very well in its reforms. "As a matter of fact, we still have many problems yet to be resolved," he added. He also elicited suggestions from the Venezuelan visitors. [passage omitted]

After Penalver gave an account of the Contadora Groups efforts for a political settlement of the Central America question, Hu reaffirmed that China supports the groups propositions. [passage omitted]

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS FORMER MEXICAN PRESIDENT

OW091735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1705 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China has been engaged in reform for seven years and is planning to take another five years to set up the preliminary framework of the new structure.

Zhao made these remarks at a meeting with former Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez and his party here this afternoon.

Echeverria, who is now Director of the Center of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World, said that the purpose of his visit is to acquaint himself with China's reforms. His center and many Latin-American countries are deeply interested in the reforms, he added.

Zhao predicted that the success of the reform could be achieved without suffering major twists and turns.

He said that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1978 China has implemented the political line of adhering to its socialist system and at the same time carried out the reforms and the policy of opening to the outside world so as to build China into an advanced socialist country with Chinese characteristics. Zhao said some foreigners have described China's reforms and open policy as following capitalism of the West. But this is not in accord with the facts.

The recent resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building socialist society with advanced culture and ideology shows that China will adhere to the socialist road and implement the reforms and the open policy.

Echeverria said that his center is greatly interested in changes taking place in China. He held that China's reforms will help it perfect its socialist system. The Mexican visitors arrived here earlier today at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs. This evening, president of the institute Han Nianlong gave a dinner for Echeverria and his party.

CPC ISSUES OFFICIAL OBITUARY FOR YE JIANYING

OW221930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- Obituary issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the Central Military Commission.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and the Central Military Commission announce with deep grief that Comrade Ye Jianying, a long-tested loyal communist fighter, a great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, military strategist, one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and an exceptional leader who held important party and government posts over a long period of time, died in Beijing at 0116 on 22 October of an illness which failed to respond to medical treatment. He was 90.

Comrade Ye Jianying's life was a brilliant and militant one, during which he rendered immortal services to the party and the people. During his youth, he took part in the democratic revolution as an adherent to Dr Sun Yat-sen, took part in founding the Whampoa Military Academy, and became a noted leader of the Northern Expedition Army. When China's revolution was at its critical moment in 1927, he decisively joined the CPC, and contributed significantly to the launching of the Nanchang Uprising. Later, he, Zhang Tailei, and other comrades led the Guangzhou Uprising. During the Agrarian Revolutionary War, he served as member of the Central Military Commission and concurrently as director of the headquarters chief of staff and president of the Red Army School, making significant contributions to the development of the Red Army and to the victory of the wars against "encirclement and suppression." To safeguard party and army unite during the Long March, he carried out brave and resourceful struggles against Zhang Guotao, who conspired to harm the party Central Committee, thus rendering an outstanding service to the party. On the eve of the War of Resistance Against Japan, he assisted Comrade Zhou Enlai in the peaceful settlement of the Xian Incident and in promoting other KMT-CPC cooperation. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he effectively carried out united front operations within the KMT-dominated areas, then he returned to Yanan to assume the post of chief of staff of the Military Commission and took part in commanding our Army in its fight against the Japanese. Following the war victory, he took part in negotiations with the KMT, waging a tit-for-tat struggle against KMT reactionaries who conspired to start a civil war. During the Liberation War, he assisted the Central Committee in leading a nationwide people's liberation war. After Peiping [name of Beijing before 1949] was peacefully liberated, he became its first mayor. Then, as the mammoth Liberation Army advanced southward, he commanded the campaigns to liberate Guangzhou and Hainan Island, and then directed the operation in southern China. Beginning from 1954, as one of the leaders of the Central Military Commission, he made outstanding contributions to the modernization and regularization of the Chinese Armed Forces, especially in the area of training, military science research, and upholding and developing Mao Zedong's Military Thought. Despite extremely difficult and complex conditions during the Cultural Revolution, he resourcefully carried out untiring struggles against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. As early as February 1967, he and several other revolutionaries of the older generation strongly condemned Lin Biao and Jiang Qing for their activities that created chaos in the party and the Armed Forces. He played a decisive role in the struggle to crush the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976.



During the new historical period of socialist construction, he made prominent contributions to setting the correct line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to implementing the policies of carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world, and to expediting the socialist modernization drive and the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

In 1954, Comrade Ye Jianying served as vice chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Central People's Government and vice chairman of the PRC Commission of National Defense. In 1955, he was awarded the military title of marshal of the People's Republic of China. He was a member of the 7th-12th CPC Central Committees. During the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th CPC Central Committee, he was elected member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He was member of the Political Bureau of the 9th-12th CPC Central Committees, vice chairman of the 10th and 11th CPC Central Committees, and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In 1978 he was elected chairman of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. For age and health reasons, in 1983 he requested that he be relieved from the post of chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. In 1985, he resigned from the leading offices of party, government, and military organizations.

During his illness, Comrade Ye Jianying still constantly concerned himself with major party and state policies, and sincerely supported those comrades working in the front lines. He also had earnestly expresses on many occasions the Chinese people's common aspirations for achieving national reunification; this became a wish that Comrade Ye Jianying had long cherished but could not fulfill in his life.

The death of Comrade Ye Jianying is a tremendous loss to our party, Armed Forces, and the Chinese people. We should turn grief into strength. We should emulate his spirit of dedicating himself to struggling for the communist cause, emulate his high sense of principle and the extraordinary revolutionary bravery he displayed in safeguarding the interests of the party and the people during the course of complex struggle. We should emulate his eagerness to learn and think, his modesty, his cautiousness, and his noble traits of taking the overall situation into account and forging unity among fellow comrades and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, strive to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist modern country.

Eternal glory to Comrade Ye Jianying, a great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, and military strategist!

#### HONGQI ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION DOCUMENT

HK170613 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 86, pp 16-18

[Editorial: "A Major Event That Has a Bearing on the Rise of Decline and the Success or Failure of Socialism"]

[Text] The 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the "CPC Central Committee Resolution on the Guiding Principles for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization." Like the decision on economic structure reform adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the Central Committee, this resolution also proceeds from the realities of our country and applies and develops the basic principles of Marxism. On the basis of the 12th CPC National Congress' strategic decision of building material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization at the same time and the spirit of the party national delegate conference in 1985, the resolution sums up the experience in recent years and systematically expounds the basic issue of building socialist spiritual civilization in light of the requirements of the development of all-round reform. [paragraph continues]



From the high level of the overall interests of our socialist modernization cause, the resolution further ascertains the strategic position of socialist spiritual civilization, accurately points out the basic guiding principles and basic tasks for building socialist spiritual civilization, and profoundly proves the guiding role of Marxism in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. This programmatic document fully embodies the correct orientation of adhering to the four basic principles and promoting reform and opening up. Seriously studying and implementing this document will certainly give a great impetus to and exert far-reaching influence on advancing the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in all round-way.

The resolution emphatically points out: "The general program for our country's socialist modernization construction is: Taking economic development as the key link, firmly carrying on economic and political structural reforms, firmly strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, and making sure that these are coordinated and mutually complementary." This general program was formulated after we underwent many twists and turns, paid heavy costs, and summed up both positive and negative experiences. It will be a general guideline for our work in all fields for a rather long period to come. Only by working in line with this general program can we smoothly realize the struggle objective by the end of this century, as the 12th CPC National Congress called for, and can we build ours into a socialist modern country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. All comrades in our party should unify their thinking and action on the basis of this general program and do effective work to develop spiritual civilization while concentrating on economic construction and doing a good job in structural reforms.

In recent years, we have made substantial progress in building spiritual civilization and have created a new situation in many fields. This is the mainstream. At the same time, we should also notice that many things in our cultural and ideological construction are still not suited to the development of our socialist modernization construction and the situation of reform and opening up, and that many problems have yet to be seriously settled. There are many reasons for such problems, but the main reason is that many comrades have not yet fully understood the strategic position of spiritual civilization construction, the urgency, arduousness, and protracted nature of this work, and in particular, the fact that building spiritual civilization is an important matter which has a bearing on the rise or decline and the success or failure of the socialist cause.

Over a long period in the past, we neglected the development of productive forces, and this caused great losses to our party, our state, and our people. The great historical achievement of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was its decision on resolutely shifting the focus of our work to economic development and modernization construction. Without this decision, we would not have today's good situation. By concentrating on economic construction, we do not mean that spiritual civilization is not important. The development of socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of Marxism is an important characteristic of socialist society. Material poverty is not socialism; spiritual poverty is not socialism either. Achieving a high degree of civilization and democracy is a great objective in our efforts to build socialism. A high degree of civilization includes a high degree of material civilization, as well as a high degree of spiritual civilization. A high degree of democracy is also an important embodiment of socialist spiritual civilization in our state and social life. The work of building spiritual civilization includes using a common ideal to mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities, establishing and carrying out socialist morals, strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, conducting discipline education, and popularizing and improving education, science, and culture throughout the nation. Its fundamental task is to cultivate socialist citizens with a lofty ideal, moral integrity, good education

conditions, and a sense of discipline in light of the requirements of socialist modernization so as to raise the moral and cultural quality of the entire Chinese nation. To build such spiritual civilization, we first need the development of material civilization, which provides material conditions and practical experience. At the same time, spiritual civilization in turn provides a motive force and intellectual support for material civilization development and provides an effective ideological guarantee for the correct orientation of material civilization development.

Under the new situation of all-round reform and opening up to the outside world, it is more urgent and important to step up the building of spiritual civilization. Our practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee shows that reform and opening up not only have brought about economic prosperity, but have also given a great impetus to the building of spiritual civilization. With the changes in the ownership structure and forms of operation, the reforms of the management and distribution systems, the development of the commodity economy and business competition, and the expansion of domestic and foreign economic intercourse, people have also enlivened their thoughts, broadened their vision, raised their enthusiasm in learning science and cultural knowledge, and increased their creativity and initiative. There are many positive changes in human relations, in life style, in moral and values, and in mentalities. While fully confirming this, we must also notice that reform and opening up have also brought about new conditions and questions to the construction of spiritual civilization and have put higher requirements on it.

As reform is an extensive, profound, and protracted social revolution on a large scale, it will inevitably touch and adjust people's interests, and will inevitably bring about sharp contradictions with outmoded traditional concepts and habitual forces. Because feudal society lasted for a very long time in our country, feudalism ideology still has a deep influence. The patriarchal clan mentality, the special privilege mentality, the autocratic work style, the closed mentality, the idea of looking down on commerce and science, and the lack of a tradition of democracy and rule by law all obstruct reform and opening up. Because our country also experienced more than 100 years of semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, the servile mentality and decadent bourgeois ideology also have a deep influence. They may join hands with the decadent feudal ideology to maintain their influence. In the course of opening up, external capitalist ideology may also make inroads into our country. Therefore, it is unavoidable that such ideas and deeds as benefiting oneself at the expense of other people and the public interest, worshipping money, using one's power and public office to pursue private gains, and even deceiving and blackmailing may appear, and that some people may blindly worship the philosophies and social theories of the bourgeoisie. All this also obstructs reform and opening up. We must remove these obstacles to reform and opening up through building spiritual civilization so as to promote the smooth and healthy development of reform and opening up.

All-round reform is a brand-new and creative cause in a large country with a population of 1 billion people, so its scale and depth are unprecedented. We must have the explorative spirit and pioneering courage to develop reform theory and practice. All-round reform needs the support of the whole people. Therefore, we should cultivate the mentalities, ideas, and culture which are suited to the needs of reform among the people, so as to arouse their enthusiasm for participating in the reform. All-round reform also needs a united, harmonious, and orderly social environment; a further expanded socialist democracy; and a sound socialist legal system so that the people can work with full cooperation and with unity of purpose. All this can be realized only through strengthening our spiritual civilization.

To build socialist civilization, we must adhere to the guiding principles of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. Each stage of human history has its special spiritual civilization; that under the guidance of Marxism is spiritual civilization of

the socialist era. Marxism itself is a great achievement of all mankind's spiritual civilization, and it is also the scientific world outlook of the working class. Only by adhering to the guidelines of Marxism can we correctly appraise and analyze foreign culture so as to assimilate its valuable essence and reject its dross.

Only thus can we correctly solve various new questions in the course of reform, opening up, and modernization and use Marxism to overcome the influence of the decadent capitalist and feudalist ideology, rather than using feudalism to oppose capitalism or using capitalism to opposing feudalism. In order to adhere to Marxism, our party members and cadres, especially leading cadres and cadres responsible for ideological work, must take the lead in seriously studying Marxism and put what they advocate into practice. They should set an example in maintaining a good party style and at the same time, use their exemplary actions to influence the whole society and make painstaking efforts to promote spiritual civilization.

Our spiritual civilization construction must be suited to the new and higher requirements of reform and opening up so as to create opinion, values, cultural conditions, and a social environment favorable to socialist modernization and all-round reform; to effectively resist the influence of the decadent capitalist and feudalist ideology; to prevent the danger of losing our bearing; and to arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of the people of all nationalities to build a socialist modern power through efforts of several generations. Whether we can do this or not is a major historic test for us. It is certain that we can successfully pass this test, because our people support the four basic principles; support reform and opening up; firmly believe in the correctness of the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and are united closely around the party. Under the leadership of the party, so long as we can rely on the joint efforts of the people and continuously advance our spiritual civilization, which can promote our modernization cause, all-round reform, opening up to the outside world, and maintenance of the four basic principles, we will certainly be able to achieve our great objective.

#### LIAOWANG COMMENTS ON CENTRAL RESOLUTION

HK220934 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 40, 6 Oct 86 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Hold High the Banner of Unity and Construction"]

[Text] The 6th Plenary Session of the Central Committee has successfully concluded. The resolution on the guiding principles for the building of spiritual civilization adopted at the recent session is a great strategic decision of long-range importance. Now we can say the general layout for China's socialist modernization is made complete, namely, to resolutely carry out the economic structural reform, to resolutely carry out the political structural reform, and to work hard to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. Such a general layout with the three aspects combined in one will inevitably speed up China's modernization and guarantee the fulfillment of the great target proposed at the 12th CPC National Congress.

Strengthening socialist spiritual civilization during the new historical stage involves all areas. This has a bearing on the basic interest of the people of all nationalities of China as well as the success or failure of socialism in the country; and its effects are as important as far-reaching. The resolution expounds on the strategic role of building spiritual civilization, and lays special stress on the point that building spiritual civilization during the new historical stage in China must be a spiritual civilization that will push forward socialist modernization, promote all-round reform and opening up to the world, and adhere to the four cardinal principles.



In expounding on the basic task of building spiritual civilization, the resolution explicitly proposes to help people to become well educated and self-disciplined socialist citizens with lofty ideals and moral integrity, and to raise the ideological and ethical standards of the whole nation as well as its educational and scientific levels, and the basic requirements and orientation for lofty ideals, ethics, education, science, democracy, the legal system as well as theory. Therefore, in building spiritual civilization, the whole party and the people throughout the country should focus their attention on uniting the people, and bringing into full play the initiative and creativity of the people, and the efforts to meet the people's cultural and spiritual needs and the efforts to strengthen ideological and ethical construction as well as the construction of education, science and culture.

A clear-cut guiding idea that runs through the resolution is that the starting point and basis of the entire work of building spiritual civilization is the urge to unite closely the people of all nationalities throughout China on the widest level, to adhere to all-round reform and opening up to the world, and to build a modernized socialist country with concerted efforts in one's heart and soul. To generalize, it boils down to unity and construction. If we hold high the banner of unity and construction, our nation will surely prosper and so will our country.

A correct and important resolution is now drawn up. Facing people is the task of translating the resolution into action, and implementing the guiding principle of the building of spiritual civilization in all areas of work in every field and trade. Shall we make the following proposals? First, it is necessary to earnestly study and grasp the essential spirit of the resolution. In recent years, we have often suffered from a weakness, namely, we often implemented some important strategic decisions of the Central Committee in haste, without first having a thorough understanding of them, and the situation could be ghastly with the central spirit distorted, the people lead astray, and our cadres suffering from failure, and our work, from losses. This time, we should first sit down and study the resolution in real earnest, and read it through several times, word by word, sentence by sentence, in order to have a good grasp of the essentials of the document, by linking them with the actual conditions. We may discuss those points which we are not quite clear about. Our masses and party members should do so; the more so should our leading cadres. Second, it is an arduous task involving long-term unrelenting efforts to raise the ideological and ethical standards of the whole nation as well as its educational and scientific levels. This requires the drawing up of a practical and feasible plan and linking it with the actual conditions of all localities, trades, and departments, then carrying it out in a down-to-earth manner. Therefore, those practices of formalism, and rushing headlong into mass action are undesirable. And third, it is necessary to take a good grasp of the two principles, namely, the adherence to the four cardinal principles and the adherence to reform and opening up. All lavish talk about the building of spiritual civilization deviating from these two principles will only lead people astray. Neither of these two principles is dispensable.

The important resolution of the Central Committee on the building of spiritual civilization will inevitably exert tremendous effects on the social life of the Chinese people. Our target is to build China into a nation with a "comparatively well-off" living standard by the end of the year 2000; and a modernized socialist country with an economic level approaching the world's developed countries with a prosperous civilization by the mid-20th century. A common target of our struggle is the unanimous political, moral, and spiritual unity of the people of all nationalities of China. Let us strive under the guidance of this resolution. A prosperous, modernized socialist country with Chinese characteristics and a high level of material and spiritual civilization will eventually rise from the East.



WANG RUOSHUI STRESSES CONSTITUTION, FREEDOM

HK230635 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 21 Oct 86 p 5

["Special Dispatch" From Beijing: "Philosopher Wang Ruoshui Stresses: The Party Must Conform to the Constitution and the Constitution Must Protect Freedom"]

[Text] Chinese philosopher Wang Ruoshui said recently: The party must conform to the Constitution. It is imperative to use the authority of the Constitution to protect academic freedom.

According to SHEHUIKE YANJIU CANKAO ZILIAO [REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY], philosopher Wang Ruoshui stressed: Freedom of scientific study, freedom of creative work, and academic freedom are citizens' basic rights bestowed by the Chinese Constitution and are inalienable freedoms.

He added: We should make proper distinction between learning and politics. Political issues can also be discussed. The new Constitution was drawn up on the basis of discussion by all the people; why is it that the people cannot be allowed to freely discuss political issues? Freedom of speech should include free discussion on political issues. This is a basic right of our citizens.

This philosopher said: In developing academic freedom and freedom of speech, it is very important to allow the minority to reserve differences of opinion. Allowing counter criticism and getting rid of rude criticism are of greater importance. Academic and ideological issues require testing by time and history. It is advisable to pass verdicts upon academic and ideological issues through administrative means.

Wang Ruoshui said: Criticism is incompatible with dogma. The great majority of the criticisms conducted over the past 30 years and more led to dogmatism and there was hardly any correct criticism. One of the profound lessons is that administrative leaders rashly passed verdict upon academic and ideological issues. People are prone to pay attention only to certain leaders' speeches and often forget the Constitution. This shows a lack of sense of the legal system.

He stressed: The Constitution is the supreme authority and the party must also conform to the Constitution. The "16 May Circular," issued during the Cultural Revolution, completely negated the PRC Constitution and the party Constitution. This lesson from our past bitter experience should not be repeated. We must use the authority of the Constitution to protect academic freedom and fight resolutely against unconstitutional acts.

HU YAOBANG CHAIRS LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

OW221343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- More than 6,000 people met in the Great Hall of the People today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Red Army's Long March from southeast to northwest China.

At the meeting, presided over by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, a senior party and military leader called the 1934-1936 march a "great event in the history of the Chinese Revolution."

Yang Shangkun, a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, said the significance of the revolutionary heroism demonstrated during the Long March "reaches far beyond time and national boundary. It is an unparalleled monument to the heroic possibilities of humankind."

During the Long March, the Communist Party led an army of workers and peasants 12,500 kilometers across 11 provinces, from Jiangxi, in 1934 the base of the Chinese Revolution, to northern Shaanxi. The march was difficult and required the Red Army to break through a blockade organized by the reactionary forces of Chiang Kai-shek, ushering in a new phase in the Chinese Revolution.

More than 30,000 soldiers and cadres -- the "backbone of our forces" -- survived Chiang Kai-shek's plot to exterminate the Red Army, said Yang.

"We review the history of the Long March in order to honor the past and learn for the future," he said. "We must carry forward the spirit of the Long March, forging a new path with our contributions to the ongoing economic reform and China's socialist construction."

To have the "Long March spirit," according to Yang, "is to have unshakable faith in the cause and ideals of our revolution, to fear no sacrifice or hardship, to analyze situations impartially, and to serve the people heart and soul."

He urged party members, soldiers in the People's Liberation Army and all other Chinese to carry forward the Long March spirit and strive together for China's modernization.

In this project, he said, Army officers and soldiers "should take the lead in contributing to the country's material development and to the building of a socialist society with advanced culture and ideology."

Yang Benli, a Beijing bus conductor who has been cited as a "pathfinder of the new Long March," promised on behalf of the country's young people to "live up to the expectations of the older generation to advance on the path of socialist modernization."

After Hu Yaobang opened the meeting, he asked all present to pay silent tribute to Marshal Ye Jianying, who died early this morning. Ye participated in the Long March as a senior officer.

More than 2,900 veterans of the Long March are still alive, according to military officials.

#### LIAOWANG ON DALIAN NAVAL VESSELS COLLEGE

HK221123 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 41, 13 Oct 86

[Article by Liu Zhaoyi (0491 0340 5030) and Zhang Jingdao (1728 2529 6670): "The Cradle of Chinese Naval Officers -- A Visit to the Dalian Naval Vessels College"]

[Excerpts] Known as the cradle of Chinese naval officers, the Dalian Naval Vessels College is situated in Laohu Beach, which is a scenic seashore spot in Dalian City. [paragraph continues]

With neat rows of tall buildings among verdant trees, this college has produced over 10,000 graduates over the last 37 years, who have already made important contributions to the Chinese Navy and related fields.

At present, the college has over 2,300 students attending 4-year courses in its navigational, artillery, marine weapon, missiles, radar communications and oceanic-mapping departments. Most of the students are selected from the best academically qualified high-school graduates of good character in the whole country; only a small number of them are chosen from the armed services. They must not only systematically study over 30 basic courses and relevant vocational courses, but must also go through rigorous physical training and marine drills.

This college has a well qualified contingent of teachers. Of the 542 teachers, 125 are professors and associate professors. Since 1978, centering around teaching scientific research, the college has completed nearly 200 items of scientific research, of which over 30 items have won PLA awards for scientific and technological achievement and the national awards for scientific inventions. At present, over 30 scientific and technological achievements have been used in teaching, and over 50 technical renovations and achievements of scientific and technological invention and creation have been introduced to the army. [passage omitted]

The Dalian Naval Vessels College is the first regular school in New China for training Naval officers. It was set up on 22 November 1969, only a month or so after the establishment of New China. At that time the college was called the Dalian Naval School. The president of the college was the Naval Commander Xiao Jingguang, and the vice-president of the college was Zhang Xuesi, who was the brother of General Zhang Xueliang and later became the deputy-commander. The current president of the school is Feng Hongda, the youngest son of General Feng Yuxiang.

Most of the leaders at all levels in the college have attained the cultural level of college education, have worked for the Navy for a long time, and are familiar with vocational work. Born in Tianjin in 1930, Feng Hongda, after his graduation from Huaxi Middle School in Chengdu, went with Feng Yuxiang to the United States in 1947. The following year, he went to the Soviet Union to study in the Baku Naval Command School. After graduating he returned to China in 1953 and has been working for the Navy ever since. He once served as a captain on a destroyer and then worked for many years in fleet or Navy command organs. In August 1983, he was appointed vice-president of the Dalian Naval Vessels College, and the September of last year he was appointed president. [passage omitted]

While talking about the future plans of the college, Feng Hongda pointed out that modern troops should first grasp equipment, and second, the training of talented people. The college should continue to train regular and modern officers for the Chinese Navy. They will become the leading backbone of the Chinese Navy. Efforts should also be made in the teaching reform and in the teaching of basic lessons, so as to give the graduates not only vigor but also reserved potentials.

#### EXHIBITION ON NUCLEAR THREAT, ENERGY OPENS

OW212117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition titled "The Threat of Nuclear War -- the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" opened at the Museum of Chinese Revolution here today.



The exhibition is cosponsored by the United Nations Department of Public Information and Soka Gakkai of Japan, a non-governmental organization dedicated to world peace.

More than three hundred people attended the opening ceremony, including Chinese leaders Li Peng, Wang Zhaoguo, Chu Tunan, Zhao Puchu, Dr. Leo Teller, representative of UNESCO, and Mr. Yamazaki Hisami, vice-president of the Soka Gakkai of Japan.

First held at the United Nations headquarters in New York in June, 1982, the exhibition has been on tour of 15 major cities in 12 countries.

The ten-day exhibition is divided into three parts, the threat of nuclear arms -- from disarmament to development, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and a display on how objects are affected by nuclear radiation. Also on show is an exhibit of "peace paintings" by Chinese and Japanese youth.

The honorary president of the Soka Gakkai, Daisaku Ikeda, sent a message of congratulations to the opening ceremony. He said he was greatly honored to be presented with the "peace and friendship cup" by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association. He said he would do his best to promote friendship between Japan and China and global peace.

In his speech, the Chinese association president, Zhang Wenjin, said the exhibit contributed to the program of activities during the International Year of Peace.

Zhang said nuclear energy could be used by irresponsible powers to unleash a nuclear war which would bring untold sufferings to humanity. He also noted, however, that nuclear power could be used for peaceful purposes to benefit mankind.

He said the Chinese people, who love peace and firmly oppose nuclear war, are ready to cooperate extensively with the international community and work toward the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons in order to safeguard world peace.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG ON FIRMS IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK220836 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1301 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Report: "Zhao Ziyang Says That in Building Factories in the Special Economic Zone, One Cannot Mechanically Copy Hinterland Practice"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 October (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- New from Guangzhou: On 18 October while visiting the Zhuhai Compressor Plant, a joint venture in Zhuhai, Zhao Ziyang said that in building factories in the special economic zones, one should not mechanically copy from the hinterland practices.

In the meeting room of the plant, Zhao Ziyang said that in building factories in the special economic zones, one cannot mechanically copy the management methods and experiences of the hinterland, but should make strenuous efforts to improve the management and operation of the enterprises in the special economic zones and increase the economic results of the enterprises in the special economic zones.

If the enterprises in the special economic zones can really do this, the salaries of the workers and staff members can be raised. Since they get higher salaries, the staff and workers of the enterprises in the special economic zones should do more work and should not carry out the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and the practice of "holding the iron rice bowl." Zhao said that the most terrible thing would be if the enterprises in the special economic zones, which are of the same type as those in the hinterland, operate in the same way as those in the hinterland but pay the higher salaries of the special economic zone. If a worker cannot do his job well, he should be dismissed. If a worker cannot perform his duties successfully, he should be transferred to another post and be paid less. The joint venture enterprises might do better in this respect. Gerich has been running a factory very efficiently in Wuhan. However, the enterprises with Chinese investment have not done so well in this respect.

Zhao Ziyang said to the leaders of Zhuhai City that every factory should be strictly examined and supervised. Those factories which carry out the practice of "eating from the same pot" must stop carrying out such practices and practically improve their management and administration so as to increase their economic results. Zhao said: This time, we do not go to Shenzhen. So I ask you to relay this idea to Shenzhen. All the special economic zones should do things in this way. All the enterprises established by the hinterland in the special economic zones should do things in this way and must learn the advanced management experiences of foreign countries and run enterprises according to the methods of the special economic zones, and should not mechanically copy from the hinterland's practices. If the enterprises in the special economic zones are run according to the methods of the hinterland, the special economic zones should not be called the special economic zones. The opinion of mind does not apply to Zhuhai only.

Zhao Ziyang expressed his satisfaction over Zhuhai's implementation of the central authorities' policy of macroscopic control and microscopic invigoration. He said that in less than 2 years between his last visit to Zhuhai and this visit, many projects have been constructed and great changes have taken place. The development of Zhuhai has been very fast. Zhao hoped that Zhuhai will continue to make headway in this respect with redoubled efforts.

Zhao Ziyang arrived in Zhuhai from the Zhongshan Hot Spring on the morning of 18 October. In Zhuhai, Zhao Ziyang visited the Zhuhai Compressor Plant, Zhuhai Brewery, newly built Zhuhai Injector Factor, Zhuhai Resort Villas and the deepwater wharf of the Jiuzhou Port. Zhao also had a look at the city. On the same day, Zhao Ziyang also listened to the work reports made by Liang Guangda, mayor of Zhuhai, and some other leaders of Zhuhai City. In the evening, Ma Wanqi, a well-known personage from Macao, invited Zhao to a banquet in honor of him in the Shijingshan Tourist Center

#### RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES FACTORY DIRECTOR REFORM

OW071817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Though its policy of giving full responsibility to factory directors has come up against some problems, China should resolutely carry on with this current "experimental project."

In a bylined review carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY, on the current two-year old reform, Ai Feng, the paper's senior reporter, who had just attended a seminar on the new system held by the State Economic Commission, said that the reform, which was decided upon after long deliberation, should be carried on.

In 1984 China began to experiment with the policy which enables factory directors to have the final say in factory matters instead of the Communist Party secretary, who had been the decision-maker since the mid-1950s.

However, the reform has been confronted with these problems over the past two years, the article pointed out. By the end of 1984, some factories or enterprises lost control of the allotment of bonuses and material rewards.

The second problem came in the summer of 1985, when some people blamed the directors for making the wrong decisions. At the beginning of this year, criticism arose again, charging that some factory directors had abused their power in handling personnel affairs.

But the review said that experience had proved that irregularities in bonuses were not the inevitable outcome of the reform, and pointed out that many other factories where the system had not been implemented had also made similar mistakes.

As for "abusing power" in personnel affairs, the article said it is not so serious as the critics make out. According to a survey of 21 factories which have been practising the system in Dalian, a port city in the northeast, unqualified cadres number only 14 among 723 appointed or promoted by the directors.

In Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, the workers in 141 factories rated six of their 1,138 cadres as unsuitable during a public assessment, the review said.

The most powerful charge is that the new practice has greatly weakened the party's work in enterprises, but the review denied the charge by providing some other examples: In 1984, 118 staff workers in the Dalian Heavy Machinery Factory applied to join the Communist Party and in 1985, the number reached 262, and this year, 419.

The factories which are practising the new system have also seen their output increase by a large margin compared with other factories keeping the old system, the review said, adding that during the first half of this year, Beijing's factories practising the new system increased their output by 6.8 percent compared with last year, while other factories only increased theirs by 1.3 percent.

Practice has indicated the necessity of the system which "is still facing tests and challenges extensively and intensively, but we should carry it through to complete success," the review concluded.

#### GU MING FOCUSES ON DIRECTOR REFORM PROGRAM

HK230422 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Oct 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] China is ready to expand the system aimed at increasing the decision-making powers of business management to all its State-owned industrial enterprises.



Part of the current nationwide economic reform in urban areas, the manager responsibility system is now being tried out in 27,000 industrial enterprises in six major cities and has proven effective in promoting production over the past three years.

Three regulations were issued recently by the Central Committee of the Party and the State Council to push managerial reform to ensure that directors and managers have total responsibility for production.

The trial program will be extended and plans have been made to introduce the new system to all 86,000 State industrial enterprises throughout the country in next two years, Gu Ming, head of the Economic Legislation Research Center under the State Council told CHINA DAILY.

The new regulations stress the separate functions of the Party and enterprise administration, which has been under the collective leadership of the Party committee for decades.

The overlapping of Party and administrative leadership caused too much bureaucracy and inefficiency which produced an adverse impact on production and workers' enthusiasm, Gu said.

Although every enterprise will set up a management committee consisting of representatives of the Party committee, the Trade Union and Young League, the firm's director or manager, under the new regulations, will have the final say on the major issues of the production and operational management.

All directors are appointed by higher authorities after full consideration of the opinion of staff workers, but the new regulation will ensure the manager's right to form his own "cabinet" by nominating deputy directors and appointing heads of administrative and technical departments.

The new regulations will further strengthen the function of the workers and staff congresses in examining the major issues of the enterprises, supervising the work of leading bodies and protecting the rights and interests of the workers.

The regulations urge the directors to conscientiously participate in review of their performance by Party and worker organizations.

Success of this managerial reform, Gu said, greatly depended on enhancing the directors' and managers' abilities. Over the past three years, more than 104,000 directors and managers, or 52 per cent of all the nation's major and medium-sized industrial enterprise bosses, have taken training courses and passed examinations on modern enterprise management organized by the State Economic Planning Committee.

Most of the directors in the 27,000 experimental reform enterprises are now fully qualified and about 90 per cent of these enterprises have improved their economic results, Gu said.

#### NATIONAL POPULATION PLANNING MEETING CLOSES

OW220942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Nanjing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- More and more couples in China are giving up the idea of "the more children, the happier" and accepting the government's one-child policy.

At a national population planning meeting which closed today in Zhangjiagang, in east China's Jiangsu Province, a government official reported, "over 24 million Chinese couples who have reached child-bearing age have opted to have one child."

Since the government began enforcing its one-child policy in 1980, population growth has been cut by 100 million.

Many regions have set up evening schools and family planning centers to offer advice on birth-control measures. In addition, more retirement homes and kindergartens have been set up to relieve strain on households.

#### RENMIN RIBAO HIGHLIGHTS BUYING, SELLING GRAIN

HK221041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Yao Yilin (1202 0181 2651): "It Is Imperative To Firmly Grasp the Question of Grain -- Preface to 'Grain Work in Contemporary China' (dang dai zhong guo di liang shi gong zuo 3981 0108 0022 0948 4104 9037 7380 1562 0155)]

[Text] The work of buying and selling grain in New China has gone through difficulties and setbacks, and we have gained rich experience and lessons in this field since the founding of our People's Republic more than 30 years ago. By and large this work can be divided into three stages: During the initial stage, right after the founding of our People's Republic, we implemented the policy of free buying and selling under the leadership of state-operated commerce; from 1953 to 1954, we implemented the policy of state monopoly for purchase and marketing of grain; and from 1985 to the present, we have been implementing the policy of signing grain contracts for purchasing fixed quotas. The policy of state monopoly for purchase and marketing of grain was implemented over the longest period of time, and this policy's specific rules were tightened up or relaxed from time to time. Generally speaking, during the initial stage of the implementation of this policy, its rules were relatively relaxed. Later the rules were tightened up gradually. However, the rules were gradually relaxed again following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Changes in China's policy of buying and selling grain were made mainly on the basis of the country's grain output. In other words, they were made mainly on the basis of the country's per capita amount of grain.

China has scored great achievements in reforming rural economic systems since 1979, thus achieving a big increase in grain output. China's grain output in 1978 was about 600 billion jin, meaning that the per capita amount of grain was about 600 jin. China's grain output in 1984 was about 800 billion jin, meaning that the per capita amount of grain was about 800 jin. Within a short period of 6 years, China managed to achieve a big increase in grain output and in the per capita amount of grain. Thus, China turned itself from a country with insufficient grain into a country that is self-sufficient in grain, and this enabled the great majority of its 1 billion people to have enough to eat and wear. This is a great achievement which nobody in the world can deny. Of course, certain necessary changes and reforms must be made in China's policy of buying and selling grain and in its system of grain departments in order to adapt them to these new circumstances, further promote the development of grain production, and make things convenient for the people's livelihood.

At present, China is self-sufficient in grain. Every year, China exports some types of grain and imports some types of grain; the export volume is roughly equal to the import volume. The primary purpose is to regulate varieties of grain. Such exports and imports can also cut down transport expenses. At present, although the Chinese people's daily intake of calories from food is not low, the whole protein content of their food is still on the low side. [paragraph continues]

China's animal husbandry and livestock farming remain to be further developed, and the consumption of grain used as feed will be further increased. Therefore, the current self-sufficiency can only be regarded as a low-level self-sufficiency. To continue being self-sufficient in grain from now till the end of this century, China's grain production must reach a higher stage: The current annual output of about 800 billion jin must be increased to an annual output of about 1,000 billion jin, and the average annual increase of grain must be more than 10 billion jin. Only by doing this can we maintain the 800-jin per capita amount of grain or achieve a higher per capita amount of grain by the end of this century. With this kind of per capita amount of grain and with the further development of animal husbandry and the aquatic products industry, we can guarantee a gradually improving standard of nutrition for the Chinese people. If we slacken our efforts to attach importance to grain production, and if we do not continue working hard to mobilize an enthusiasm for production among the vast numbers of peasants, to develop and popularize agricultural science, and to improve agricultural production conditions, the reemergence of the grain shortage within a few year's time cannot be completely ruled out. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "One does not get alarmed if one has grain." In promoting China's modernization, grain will always be an important issue. We must not, in the slightest degree, be slack in our grain work.

Since the founding our People's Republic, our country's work of buying and selling grain was carried out under the direct leadership of Comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, and other central leading comrades over a long period of time. They worked under very difficult circumstances and made outstanding contributions to stabilizing grain situations in our country. Quite a few chapters and sections in this book expound in detail their guiding ideology and their concrete experiences gained through practice. As the level of the compiler is limited, it is possible that this book may not have complete information on certain points or may have given some incorrect points. Readers, please point out mistakes so that they can be corrected.

(Note: The monographic book GRAIN WORK IN CONTEMPORARY CHINA, which will be published soon, contains full and accurate historical data. The book's pictures and its accompanying essays are both excellent. It is a monographic book which integrates theory with practice in the field of the circulation of grain commodities. This is also the PRC's first history book that comprehensively discusses and expounds a general picture of the development of grain work in China. It is a valuable reference book for scientific, technological, and teaching circles and for probing into reforms of the system of the circulation of grain commodities).

#### NATIONAL FORUM ON MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT CONVENES

HK221347 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday morning more than 150 experts and scholars from different parts of the country gathered in Changsha, the provincial capital, to attend a national symposium on Mao Zedong Thought. The 4-day symposium was jointly sponsored by 12 units including the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Social Science of Hunan Provincial, and the PLA National Defense Science and Technology University. In the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that it is necessary to correctly study Mao Zedong Thought in all spheres as an integral whole, and taking the development history of Mao Zedong Thought as a start, the symposium primarily discussed the development of Mao Zedong Thought since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It was presided over by Professor Su Shaozhi, director of the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Liu Zheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting.



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LI PENG FETES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCIENTIST

OW171851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, Chinese vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, and his wife met and gave a luncheon for T.D. Lee, professor at Columbia University, U.S.A., and director of the Beijing Institute of Modern Physics, and his wife here today.

LI PENG URGES STUDY IN EARTHQUAKE FORECASTING

OW222338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng called on seismologists here today to learn more about earthquake forecasting which would ease such disasters.

Seismology departments must do a good job in compiling charts of the nation's danger zones so that local authorities can adopt appropriate measures -- effective but not wasteful -- against possible earthquakes, Li said.

Speaking at a national meeting of seismologists, Li said China is one of the world's major earthquake zones and frequently suffers the ravages of earthquakes.

Li noted that there have been good results in the study of earthquake forecasting in China and encouraged seismologists to continue to probe the laws governing earthquakes. He told them, "so long as you exert yourselves in the study and forecast earthquake, the government will support you and the people will understand you even if you make a mistake."

The five-day meeting concluded here today.

FANG YI AT CEREMONY OPENING CENTER FOR SCIENCE

OW171857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- The China Center for Advanced Science and Technology was established at a ceremony here today.

The directors of the center are T.D. Lee, a professor at Columbia University in the United States, and Zhou Guangzhao, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The purpose of setting up the center, according to a Chinese official concerned, is to create a better environment for scientific research and establish links between research institutions and scientists at home and abroad.

Among those present at the ceremony were high-ranking Chinese officials as well as T.D. Lee and Italian Physicist A. Zichichi, who is president of the International Center for Scientific Culture-World Laboratory.

As a component part of the international center, which was established in Geneva last July, the China center is composed of three sub-divisions, namely, the center of theoretical physics, the center for condensed matter and radiation and the center for high-energy and synchrotron radiation.

At the ceremony, Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi spoke highly of the international center which, sponsored and supported by the Italian government, has contributed greatly to exchange and cooperation among international scientific research organizations and scientists, to international scientific and technological development in general and the developing countries in particular, and to world peace.

He said he hoped more Chinese research institutions and universities would participate in the center so as to promote cooperation in more scientific fields.

#### FANG YI INSPECTS WORK IN HEBEI PROVINCE

SK230809 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] From 11 to 15 October, Fang Yi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, inspected the work in our province. During the inspection tour, he heard work reports by provincial leaders and visited the Shijiazhuang Water Pump Plant, the Shijiazhuang Warp-Knitted Fabric Mill, the Provincial Academy of Sciences, the Telecommunication (?telemetric control) Technology Research Institute of the Ministry of Electronics Industry, (Zhuhao) Village of (Huobintai) Township of Pingshan County, the stud mink farm for foreign trade in Pingshan County, and the provincial metallurgical institute.

After hearing reports on the work of our province, Comrade Fang Yi spoke at some length about the issue of reform. He pointed out: Reform is one of the most important tasks we encounter. Everyone should always bear reform in mind. If not reform-minded, we will have problems in doing our work.

Fang Yi said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the situation has become increasingly better. However, we should never stop carrying out reform, and of course, never advance rashly. Take rural reform for instance. We should have something new every year.

He encouraged leading comrades at all levels to go deep into the grass roots and the rural areas, pay attention to new trends in rural reform and new things created by peasants, and sum up and popularize new experiences in a timely manner.

Comrade Fang Yi showed deep concern for our province's development of science and technology, and the nonferrous metals industry. He pointed out repeatedly on many occasions that without having science and technology take the lead, no province will carry out its production successfully. He urged our province: It is necessary to attach importance to scientific and technological information, and scientific and technological exchanges with other areas at home and abroad. Personnel should be sent out and invited often. We should not begrudge spending money in this regard. Instead, we should see scientific and technological development with a long-term viewpoint. Investment in intellectual resources will yield returns several tenfold and hundredfold in the future.

When inspecting the provincial academy of sciences, Comrade Fang Yi said happily: It is very good that you, Hebei Province, have established the academy of sciences. This shows that your province has more foresight.

Research institutes under the provincial academy of sciences may not be large in number, but they must select research jobs based on the province's resources and tasks so that they can serve the economy of the province.

Comrade Fang Yi inquired in detail about technical transformation, technology imports, and development of new products at every unit he visited. He also encouraged scientific and technical personnel on many occasions to go to grass-roots units and poor areas to help the masses solve their practical problems in production and daily lives. [passage omitted]

After hearing a report by the Shijiazhuang Water Pump Plant on technical transformation and the development of new products, Comrade Fang Yi said: All departments concerned are grateful to you for your efforts to go wherever there is difficulty. You should maintain the fine tradition of visiting consumers to render service, attain a yet higher goal after that you have achieved, and never become arrogant.

#### SONG JIAN CHECKS WORK IN HUBEI PROVINCE

HK221048 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] From 8 to 16 October, Song Jian, state councilor and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, paid an inspection visit to northwest of Hubei Province and Wuhan area. During the visit he was accompanied by Wang Qun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of Wuhan City Party committee; as well as Vice Governors Liang Shufen and Duan Yongkang. [passage omitted]

While inspecting the No 2 Motor Vehicle Plant, he was much impressed by the dynamic scene. He said: To make China rich and strong, we must depend to a great extent on such large enterprises as the No 2 motor vehicle plant. He hoped that the plant would continue to concentrate its efforts on opening up to the outside world and dare to compete with first class automobile factories in the world. At the same time it must learn how to do business and must be resolved to train a certain number of good salesmen so as to promote more products in the world markets. He hoped that the No 2 Motor Vehicle Plant would be the first to enter the ranks of first class enterprises in the world and play an exemplary role in the country. He gladly wrote an inscription for the No 2 Motor Vehicle Plant, reading: Head for the world and set an example for our modernization. He also stressed: To head for the world, the plant should rely on science and technology and bring into full play the role of scientists and technicians. In particular those scientists and technicians who have made great contributions must be highly valued and must be credited with distinguished honor, rewards and recommendations. Our socialist modernization drive needs talents of different types. While bringing into full play the role of professional scientific and technical personnel, we must make efforts to identify and train skilled personnel from among the workers. Skilled workers should also be duly respected, conferred corresponding titles and given due remuneration and position. [passage omitted]

When listening to reports made by leading comrades of Wuhan City on opening the city to the outside world, he said: One of the major tasks in opening China to the rest of the world is to try, in every possible way, to earn more foreign exchange through exportation. If we have more foreign exchange, we will be able to lay a solid material foundation for developing our relations with other countries. He hoped that Wuhan City would give fuller play to its important role as a key city in opening up to the outside world and attract more foreign investment funds in various forms. He also hoped that Wuhan would create a better climate for opening up to the outside world by improving the quality of its products, tourism, service trades and urban construction and promoting cultural and ideological progress.



BO YIBO SPEAKS AT SHANXI'S FORUM IN BEIJING

HK220654 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Between 13 and 19 October, the Shanxi provincial party committee held a forum in Beijing marking the 50th anniversary of the Shanxi New Alliance Society. Central leaders, including Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo and others met participating comrades.

The forum was attended by 57 former leaders of the Shanxi work committee for [words indistinct], the Shanxi National Salvation Alliance of Teachers and Students and [words indistinct], including Bo Yibo, Yang Xianzhen, (Zhou Zhongying) and (Liu Yingguan). Chairman of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data Feng Wenbin, Vice Chairman (Ma Qijiang); director of the Party Literature and Data Research Center Li Qi; Deputy Director of the Party History Research Center Li Xin; and so on attended the forum and made speeches.

The forum was presided over by Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial party committee. He also made the opening speech, in which he spoke highly of the great contributions made by the New Alliance Society.

He proposed that this forum should review and sum up the achievements made by the province's leadership and by the New Alliance Society before and after the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in terms of implementing the united front work and the line, principles and policies.

In the course of meeting, Bo Yibo, Standing Committee vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, former secretary of the Shanxi work committee for [words indistinct] and principal responsible person of the New Alliance Society, made an important speech. He reviewed the contributions made by the New Alliance Society under the party leadership in the area of promoting the national united front in the War of Resistance Against Japan and in steadily creating a favorable situation in the province during the war.

The participating comrades also augmented and revised the new record of major events in alliance society's history, its course of development, a brief introduction to its martyrs and other historical party data.

ZHAO ZIYANG INSPECTS RESORT VILLAS IN ZHUHAI

HK230521 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0056 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Report by Zhou Xiao (0719 2556): "Zhao Ziyang Inspects Resort Villas in Zhuhai"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 19 October, (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 18 October, Premier Zhao Ziyang inspected some resort villas in Zhuhai, built with funds invested by Hong Kong businessman Wu Zhaosheng. When accompanying Premier Zhao during his inspection, Wu Zhaosheng suggested to the Premier that visa procedures concerning foreigners' entry into the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones via Hong Kong and Macao be simplified and service charges be reduced. Wu Zhaosheng noted that the supply of hotels in Hong Kong and Macao often falls short of demand and Shenzhen and Zhuhai should take advantage of this situation to attract foreign tourists. At present, it takes at least a day for foreigners to go through the visa procedures for entry into Shenzhen and Macao. Many foreigners simply do not travel there because of the complicated procedures. So, China should first simplify its visa procedures.

Wu Zhaosheng also suggested to the premier that private vehicles from Hong Kong and Macao be allowed into the special economic zones.

Wu Zhaosheng is presently honorary chairman of the Hong Kong Securities Brokers Association and general manager of the resort villas in Zhuhai are of high international standard, with a total investment of HK\$ 0.25 billion. The first-phase construction has already been completed. During a trial operation period between June and September of this year, 160,000 Hong Kong and Macao tourists stayed in the Zhuhai villas. Despite the rain, Zhao Ziyang viewed the whole resort from the balcony of Villa No 1 and praised the villas for their appearance and comfort.

Wu Zhaosheng told the reporters that Zhao Ziyang fully understands the psychology of overseas investors and has answered or explained many of his questions. Wu said that the resort villas in Zhuhai have bought various relevant insurances from the Zhuhai branch of the Chinese People's Insurance Corporation, but have not bought any insurance against political risk, because he thinks such cover is not necessary. With the continued implementation of China's policy of opening up, investment in Zhuhai will increase.

#### WAN LI ON PROGRESS OF XUZHOU RAILROAD PROJECT

OW191259 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0258 GMT 19 Oct 86

[By RENMIN TIEDAO BAO (PEOPLE'S RAILWAY DAILY) reporter Luo Chaoqing]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Wan Li on 18 October listened to a briefing in Xuzhou on progress in construction of the railroad hub project. He pointed out during the briefing that the construction should be accelerated.

The Xuzhou railroad hub project is located at the intersection of two major railroads -- the Beijing-Shanghai Railroad and the Lianyungang-Lanzhou Railroad -- and is at a strategic point leading to the eastern Jiangsu region. Comrade Wan Li is very much concerned about this project. He pointed out once in April and again in July this year that the project's construction should be accelerated because it was started late. At present, land requisition for the project and removal of housing on the land have been basically completed.

The responsible comrade of the Xuzhou railroad hub project construction office told Vice Premier Wan Li that the main portions of the project will be completed 1 year ahead of the planned schedule. Wan Li said: They should be completed even sooner. It will also be a great success if it is completed only 1 month sooner. The most important thing is to keep the railroads open.

Wan Li emphatically pointed out: Railroad construction needs land, but we must use the land in an economical way, because our country has a large population but limited land. We should carry out education in land conservation at all design institutes.

Wan Li said: In order to accelerate the construction of the Xuzhou railroad hub project, we should rely on people's subjective initiative and on machinery and cooperation.

All departments should support the project, go all out for it, cooperate with each other, and should not wrangle with each other.

Present at the briefing were Minister of Railways Ding Guangen and Jiangsu Governor Go Xiulian.

HU QIAOMU ATTENDS PARTY FOR LITERARY PERIODICAL

OW230008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The publishers of "CHINESE LITERATURE", the country's only foreign-language literary periodical, held a reception here this evening to celebrate its 35th anniversary.

"CHINESE LITERATURE", published in English and French, is a quarterly publication on fiction, poetry, literary criticism and the arts.

It carries the best of contemporary literature, has a circulation of 60,000 and is published in over 100 countries and regions. The periodical aims at introducing foreign readers to Chinese literature and art from ancient to modern times.

The publishers also launched a paperback library, Panda Books, in 1981. Since then, this well-acclaimed literary series has published over 50 titles by such celebrated contemporary writers as Ba Jin, Lao She, Ding Ling, Ai Qing, Shen Congwen and Ye Shengtao.

Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau member Hu Qiaomu attended the reception and expressed gratitude to foreign friends who have contributed to the translation and introduction of Chinese literary works.

Wang Meng, minister of culture, congratulated the periodical for "getting better and better." He also hoped, as a friend and author, it will continue to improve in order to better reflect the vigor and openness of Chinese literature.

Over 200 people were present at the reception, including such notables as Feng Mu, Ai Qing, Liu Beiyu, Ye Junjian, British expert Gladys Yang, who has worked with the periodical for 35 years, and diplomatic envoys to China.

SONG RENQIONG AT PLANT'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK211328 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] On the evening of 19 October, Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau [as heard] of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Shenyang Bicycle Plant, held at the Beijing Hotel in the capital.

Song Renqiong spoke at the meeting. He encouraged all workers and staff members of the plant to attain an even higher goal by catching up with the Shanghai and Tianjin Bicycle Plants and by producing top-brand products.



Present at the meeting were Xu Dixin, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Liu Yi, minister of commerce; and Sheng Shuren, vice minister of the State Economic Commission. Also present at the meeting were pertinent persons of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; (Hu Jiexin), (Xu Zilai), and (Li Wenxin), noted figures of the calligraphic and painting circles; and (Han Xiuxiang), one of the winners of the team competition of the 100-km men's bicycle race at the 10th Asian Games. The meeting attendance totalled more than 200 people.

The Shenyang Bicycle Plant is now a large enterprise with an annual production capacity of 1.17 million bicycles, which can create more than 20 million yuan of profits and taxes annually. Over the past 37 years since the founding of the PRC, this plant has delivered more than 250 million yuan of profits and taxes to the state, four times the accumulated investment of the state. (Liu Xuekun), director of the Shenyang Bicycle Plant, briefed the leaders and figures of various circles who were participating in the meeting on the tortuous course of the plant over the past 50 years and on the new achievements scored in updating the varieties of products and improving the quality of products over the past few years.

Xu Dixin, (Hu Jiexin), (Xu Zilai), and (Li Wenxin) wrote inscription and painted pictures then and there to congratulate the plant on its 50th founding anniversary.

#### HAO JIANXIU, OTHER LEADERS VISIT EXHIBITION

OW220559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- An appraisal and exhibition of toys and teaching aids produced by nurseries and kindergartens nationwide ended today at the satellite weather center of the State Meteorological Administration. [passage omitted]

After viewing the exhibition, leading comrades Hao Jianxiu, Song Rengqiong, Kang Keqing, and others all held that this activity sponsored by the All-China Women's Federation was very meaningful in terms of elevating the quality of nursery care and education, and developing and training the next generation. Comrade Kang Keqing inscribed "Use Dexterous Hands To Create an Interesting and Charming World For Children" for the appraisal and exhibition. [passage omitted]

ANHUI GOVERNOR ATTENDS FORESTRY MEETING

OW210845 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A provincial meeting on forestry in hilly areas was held in Luan County from 12 to 16 October. It mapped out a strategic program for developing forestry in Anhui's hilly areas. It called for mobilizing people in these areas to vigorously develop barren hills and ridges by planting trees in order to catch up with the plains' development in 3 to 5 years. The meeting was convened by the provincial Agricultural Economy Commission. Governor Wang Yuzhao and Vice Governor Meng Fulin spoke there.

Anhui's hilly areas lie in eastern Anhui and on the southern bank of the Chang Jiang, totaling 60,000 square kilometers and accounting for 44 percent of the province's total acreage. Forests now cover 11 percent of the hilly areas, with 3.3 million mu of barren hills and land still unforested. [passage omitted]

The meeting called on leaders in the hilly areas to recognize the importance of afforestation, to set an afforestation goal, and to do their duties well. The meeting noted that leaders in the hilly areas should strengthen leadership over this work and improve service. They should concentrate on afforestation in barren hills and ridges, in villages and forest gardens, and along communication lines, embankments, rivers, and around the provincial capital. They should also take good care of existing forests. At present, it is necessary to vigorously plant economically valuable fruit trees in order to create multifunctional and multibeneficial hills, villages, roads, and counties of flowers and fruit trees. It is necessary to make creation of village forest gardens one of the principal forms of developing forestry in hilly areas. Each household should strive to plant 1 to 3 mu of trees. In this way, forestry in hilly areas will play an increasingly bigger role in helping peasants to become well-off and in doubling the output value of agriculture.

'MANY' DEATHS, INJURIES IN 3 JIANGXI FACTORY BLASTS

HK230209 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0947 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report from Nanchang, there was a serious explosion on 11 October at the No 1 fireworks and firecracker factory at Lidu Township in Jinxian County, Jiangxi Province. The fierce explosion in the factory's weaving workshop killed 10 young female workers (including a worker who was 8 months pregnant) and seriously wounded 17 female workers. The factory building was completely burned down and the factory was forced to close.

An official of the Jiangxi Provincial Public Security Department confirmed that this was the most serious explosion in the fireworks and firecracker trade in recent years. The 17 wounded workers were given emergency treatment at a hospital.

The provincial public security official said: Two other serious explosions which took place on 11 and 12 October at two Jiangxi firework and firecracker factories also killed and wounded many people. Direct causes of these three consecutive explosions are still under investigation. According to preliminary findings, the three explosions had something to do with the factories concentrating only on high output and profit and with the factories neglecting production safety.

This official added: Producing fireworks and firecrackers by hand, households joining together to run fireworks and firecracker factories, and individual producers producing fireworks and firecrackers are becoming common practices in the rural areas, cities, and towns of Jiangxi Province. These practices are also important ways in which peasants achieve well-to-do status. However, there have been no safeguards against accidents. Some factories and workshops either do not have fire-fighting equipment or have very poor fire-fighting equipment.

The authorities have stated that they will stress strengthening safety supervision at rural fireworks and firecracker factories, and will strictly check up on and test directions for producing safer gunpowder. At present, directions for producing over 1,000 types of fireworks and firecrackers have passed safety examinations and tests.

#### SHANDONG HOLDS CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK221146 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The 22nd Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened at Nanjiao Guesthouse in Jinan on 21 October.

The main items on the agenda are to study documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Committee, hear a report of the provincial government on the province's family planning work, discuss Shandong Province's draft regulations on managing crop seeds and a draft resolution of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on conscientiously studying and implementing the PRC's general principles of civil code, hear a report of the provincial government on implementing the PRC's law on preserving cultural relics and make a relevant resolution, hear a report of the provincial government on the situation of implementing the PRC's Forest Law, discuss the suggestions of the provincial Election Committee on elections on changing the term of office of the county- and township-level people's congresses, and decide on matters concerning the appointment and removal of personnel.

Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary meeting. Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, relayed the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and his experience in studying the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the guiding principles for building socialist spiritual civilization.

Xiao Han, Xu Leijian Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Zeng Chengkui, Lu Hong, Xu Sen, and Yan Qingqing, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Ma Changgui, vice governor; Zhu Qimin, adviser to the provincial government, Han Bangju, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; as well as responsible persons of the relevant provincial government departments; the People's Congress Standing Committee of the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government; the liaison offices in charge of the work of the People's Congress Standing Committees of various prefectures; and some county and city People's Congress Standing Committees attended the meeting as observers.



GUANGDONG TAKES MEASURES TO FIGHT DROUGHT

OW221325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 22 Oct 86

[By reporters Li Hu and Li Jianyang]

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- Drought has hit most parts of Guangdong Province. Party and government organizations there are leading the masses in actively combating the drought. Since August this year, most parts of Guangdong Province have had very little rain, and many regions have had no rainfall at all. This year's typhoon No 21, which landed at Zhanjiang City on the morning of 19 October, only brought some rain to seven or eight cities and counties in the western coastal area. As a result, the drought in most other parts of the province has been serious. In Shaoguan, Huiyang, Meixian, and Shantou Prefectures and Cities, river discharge has decreased and many reservoirs and ponds have dried up.

Leading party and government organs at all levels in Guangdong Province are adopting effective measures and leading the masses in combating drought. Antidrought commands and leading groups have been set up in all counties and districts in Shaoguan City. Leading cadres at all levels have divided up the work and joined the masses in combating drought at the grass roots level. In Meixian Prefecture, some 1,400 cadres from prefectural and county organs are working in the countryside, leading and organizing the masses in combating drought. Shantou City has blocked the five estuaries of the Han Jiang to prevent its water from draining into the sea, thus retaining the water for irrigating several hundred thousand mu of farmland in such cities and counties as Chaozhou, Chenghai, Shantou, and Jieyang on the lower reaches of the Han Jiang. The Guangdong provincial government has allocated some funds and materials, such as diesel oil and gasoline, for use in combating drought.

GUANGDONG DEALS 'SEVERE BLOWS' TO CRIMINALS

HK230034 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Recently, the provincial public security organs have continued to deal severe blows to fleeing criminals. They have caught more than 1,000 loitering and fleeing criminals, some of whom were involved in major cases of robbery, larceny, and swindling. Meanwhile, more than 500 loitering criminals have surrendered to public security organs in response to their appeal. Around National Day, the public security organs at all levels in the province carried out a thorough operation to deal blows to criminal activities. [passage omitted]

GUANGDONG INTRODUCES INSURANCE FOR NUCLEAR PLANT

HK221353 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1044 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Guangdong Province Introduces Some 40 New Insurance Services, Including the Insurance of Nuclear Power Plant" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 19 October, (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Since August of this year, Guangdong Province has increased nearly 40 new insurance services. Until now, Guangdong Province has established 85 insurance services.

The newly increased insurance services are: The insurance on nuclear power plants, the insurance on expenditures on the control of blowouts, the insurance of non-airplane-owner responsibility, the insurance on profits, the insurance against pollution leakage, and so on. The Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant has already participated in the insurance scheme. Since 1981, the Guangdong Branch of the Chinese People's Insurance Corporation has provided insurance services to more than U.S. \$20 billion-worth of foreign economic and trade property. The insurance premium of foreign-related insurance services has increased year after year with a total income exceeding U.S. \$0.13 billion and an average annual income increase rate of over 24 percent. From January to August of this year, the income from the insurance premium reached nearly U.S. \$40 million, an increase of 6.2 percent over the same period of last year.

Over the past 5 years, the corporation has dealt with more than 17,000 foreign-related compensation cases and paid more than U.S. \$66 million in compensation. The relatively big compensation cases include: The compensating of U.S. \$14.3 million for four ocean-going ships damaged in the war between Iran and Iraq; the compensation of over U.S. \$14 million for three airplane accidents and one helicopter accident; the compensation of U.S. \$9.5 million for the capsizing and sinking of a derrick floor called "Zhuawa Sea."

In recent years, the Chinese People's Insurance Corporation has also developed a overseas insurance business and increased the insurance services for the Hong Kong entrepot trade and big FOB export trade business. At present, there are eight Hong Kong companies involved in such insurance services.

#### HUBEI PLANT LEASED TO WORKFORCE MEMBERS

OW222304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Wuhan, October 22 (XINHUA) -- An automobile engine manufacturing plant was leased to a group from its 1,400-member workforce today in this capital city of central China's Hubei Province.

At this afternoon's ceremony, Chen Qifa, the head of the group, and a representative of the Wuhan Automobile Manufacturing Company, to which the plant is attached, signed a five-year lease under the supervision of the Wuhan Notarial Office.

Chen's group of ten and their guarantor have mortgaged 45,000 yuan (12,000 U.S. dollars) in private assets for the leasing.

This is the first medium-sized government-owned enterprise in China leased to a collective. During the first nine months this year the plant lost 940,000 yuan (250,000 U.S. dollars), a local official told XINHUA today.

It is now one of about 7,000 government-owned and collective industrial and commercial enterprises that have been leased or contracted to collectives and individuals after Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang announced that small commercial enterprises "should be leased," at the second annual session of the Sixth National Peoples's Congress in 1984. After enterprises are leased, their ownership, the status of workers and the taxes will not be changed.

But, directors of the leased factories can enjoy self-decision powers, including the setup of managment, the use of workers, the appointment of managerial officials and the ways of distribution within the framework of the government policies and laws.

The Wuhan Automobile Engine Manufacturing Plant had more than 16 million yuan (more than 4.3 million U.S. dollars) in fixed assests.

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS LONG MARCH GET-TOGETHER

HK221033 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Hunan Military District held a get-together in the (Zhonghu) Cadre Sanatorium to mark the 50th anniversary of the Red Army's Long March. Those who happily gathered with some 50 Red Army veterans under the same roof were Guangzhou Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Liu Anyuan, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Liu Fusheng, Hunan Military District Commander Jiang Jinliu, Hunan Military District Deputy Political Commissar (Wu Aiping), and leaders of the provincial Veteran Cadre Bureau and provincial Civil Affairs Department. They spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in army-building over the past 50 years and in reform and opening up since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

As yesterday's get-together, some 10 performers of the provincial song and dance troupe, provincial radio and television art troupe, and provincial sports group and representatives of Red Army veterans, including (Wu Zuoxie), (Wu Jian), and (Li Kanghe), gave a brilliant performance.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CONSCRIPTION WORK -- This year's conscription work is on the upsurge in Guangdong. So far a total of 150,000 young people of draft age have signed up with drafting centers. In Shenzhen city, 90 percent of such young people have signed up, while 600 young people from well-off specialized households in Foshan and Jiangmen Cities have registered with the Army. [summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Oct 86 HK]

GUANGDONG DROUGHT -- Drought has become more serious in the province. Little rain has been recorded in the province since the beginning of September. According to statistics on 7 October, some 13 million of mu of crops were hit by the drought, 7.5 million mu of which were rice. Some 3.5 million mu of rice were seriously hit by the drought. A large amount of dryland crops, such as sugarcane, fruits, and sweet potato, are now withering. The serious drought will jeopardize the production of late rice in the province. The drought is now developing in Maoxian, Shaoguang, Huiyang Zhaoqing, Shantou, and Zhanjiang Prefectures. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Oct 86 HK]



BEIJING LEADERS HAIL LONG MARCH VETERANS

OW210608 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By reporter An Zhonghuang]

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the Beijing Municipal People's Government invited 33 veteran Red Army fighters who participated in the Long March to a forum this afternoon to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March made by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army.

At the forum, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong paid high respects and extended sincere regards to the veteran Red Army fighters. The veteran Red Army representatives spoke one after another at the forum. With excitement, they recalled the great deeds of the Long March and cherished the memory of the heroic martyrs.

At the forum, the municipal party committee and government distributed two books -- "Selected Poems of Mao Zedong" and "Long March, an Unprecedented Story" -- to the veteran Red Army representatives as mementos of the occasion.

BEIJING CONDUCTS SURVEY OF WORKERS' AVERAGE INCOME

SK212226 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] According to the latest data provided by the municipal Statistical Bureau, in 1985, the total wages of all workers in municipal state-owned units reached 4.15 billion yuan, an increase of 23.5 percent over 1984, ranking first among the 10 major cities of China. Among the 10 major cities of China, the average per-capita wages of workers of Guangzhou City ranked first, reaching 1,633 yuan; Shanghai ranked second; and the third was Beijing, reaching 1,367 yuan. Along with the present flexible prices of meat and vegetables, living expenses have increased accordingly. If the rise in the cost of living index is excluded, the municipality's actual wage level ranked third and the average per-capita income of people was 1,231 yuan, ranking after Guangzhou and Shanghai.

In terms of the average per-capita bonuses of workers, the bonus increase in Beijing was higher than that of Guangzhou and Shanghai, reaching 28.4 percent. Compared with the average wages of various trades and professions in the economic sectors of the 10 major cities, Beijing's agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery sectors ranked first; banking and real estate industries ranked second; and industrial, building, commercial, catering, and service industries, scientific research units, and state organs ranked third. In terms of the wages of different trades, the building industry of Beijing, Tianjin, Wuhan, and Guangzhou ranked first. The wages of state organs of Beijing and Tianjin ranked last.

HEBEI MEETING ADOPTS MEASURES FOR STUDYING RESOLUTION

SK212243 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] On 4 October, the provincial party committee held a meeting to study and implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. It called on party organizations, party members, cadres and the people throughout the province, to resolutely respond to the call of the party Central Committee and conscientiously and successfully study, publicize, and implement the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building the socialist spiritual civilization.

It urged that comrades of provincial organs, in particular, should take the lead in doing so.

Xie Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. Attending were more than 2,000 people, including responsible persons of the provincial party committee, Advisory Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC Committee, cadres at and above the level of deputy section chiefs of provincial organs, and responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of various city and prefectural party committees.

After relaying the guidelines of the 6th plenary session, the meeting put forward five requirements on the province concerning ways to study and implement the CPC Central Committee's resolution on the guiding principles for building the socialist spiritual civilization adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

First, party organizations at all levels should regard the study and implementation of the resolution as important work, and carry it out. The resolution is a programmatic document guiding our country in building spiritual civilization in a healthy manner. In the history of our party, this is the first time a resolution has been made especially for building spiritual civilization. The resolution embodies the guidelines of the 12th party congress and sums up the new experience gained over the past few years. Party organizations at all levels should make meticulous arrangements for the study, and keep abreast of the development of situation in a timely manner so that they can give guidance to the sound development of the study.

Second, efforts should be made to study the document in a down-to-earth manner. The provincial party committee decided that party and government organs under the province and various prefectures, cities, and counties should devote about 1 month to conscientiously studying and mastering the guidelines of the resolution. All localities and departments should also make arrangements based on their own special conditions. During the study, first of all we should grasp the orientation -- namely, the four basic principles, reform, and opening to the outside world. In addition, we should pay attention to grasping the focal points, and truly master the guidelines for the issues of fundamental importance. During the study, we should also bear the actual conditions in mind and, based on our own understanding and the document, ask more questions starting with why. With regard to different opinions, we should reason things out through study, discussions, persuasion and guidance in order to unify the people's thinking in line with the guidelines of the resolution.

Third, we should carry out the resolution of the party Central Committee in a creative manner. After conscientiously studying the guidelines of the resolution, we should put forward opinions based on the specific conditions of our own localities and units for carrying out the guidelines and earnestly put them into effect. We should consider both what we should attend to during the Seventh 5-Year Plan and what we should do at present. The emphasis should be placed on the work for this year and next. We should do more solid work steadily for building the spiritual civilization, make solid progress in it, and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing.

Fourth, study and practice should be combined. Leading organs, leading cadres, and party members should take the lead in earnestly practicing what they advocate and play an exemplary role. Through conscientious study of the document, they should enhance their understanding, put what they have studied into practice, successfully resolve the issue of serving the people wholeheartedly, which is of fundamental importance, and improve the ability of leading bodies in solving their own problems.

Fifth, we must stress actual results. When studying and implementing the guidelines of the resolution, and when carrying out our practical work, we must never resort to formalism and flourishes, seek an undeserved reputation, merely pay lip service, and engage in idle theorizing. All our measures should be feasible; our requirements practical, realistic, and suitable to specific conditions; our acts fruitful, and all things that should be developed and reformed be done in line with the will of the people. We should educate and lead the masses to voluntarily do the things that should be developed and reformed and educate our cadres, leading cadres in particular, to understand that an appetite for fraud, formalism, undeserved reputation, empty talk, and coercion and commandism are manifestations of uncivilized acts, and should be overcome.

#### NEI MONGGOL HOLDS WATER CONSERVANCY CONFERENCE

SK230506 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Carrying out water conservancy construction in the rural and pastoral areas in a timely manner during this winter-spring period is one of the important conditions for stabilizing the development of agricultural and animal husbandry production. This was put forward at the regional conference on the water conservancy construction work for this winter-spring period, which was held on 20 October. The conference also proposed that after the issuance of the regional party committee's principle of planting grass and trees to boost animal husbandry, we should pay even greater attention to water conservancy construction in the rural and pastoral areas during the winter-spring period.

The conference put forward that in the course of building water conservancy projects in the rural and pastoral areas during this winter and next spring, the eastern part of the region should center its work on repairing construction projects damaged by the flooding, and restore the operation of and rebuild antiflood and irrigation projects. Furthermore, the construction of projects for ensuring water supplies for the people and animals and for preventing flouridation and improving the quality of water should be grasped. The western part of the region, particularly the areas which have been plagued by drought, should exert vigorous efforts to make full use of the existing water conservancy facilities and to expand the irrigated areas. The pastoral areas should actively develop water conservancy construction in man-made pastures and among livestock herds. Areas where conditions permit should develop irrigated areas in grasslands as well as into fodder grass and animal feed bases.

The conference stressed: All localities should mobilize and organize the masses to concentrate time and manpower on reinforcing, repairing, maintaining and tapping the potentials of the existing water conservancy facilities which have utilization value and can guarantee water supplies before the freezing weather. In addition, they should also build supporting projects to update and upgrade facilities. Special attention should be paid to maintaining the dikes during the winter-spring period and making good preparations for preventing next year's serious drought and floods. The conference called on the people's governments at all levels to conscientiously grasp the operation and management of water conservancy projects while strengthening the building of water conservancy projects, to pay simultaneous attention to building and managing the projects, and to readjust and consolidate the present water conservancy management units. It also called for establishing and improving the labor accumulation system and the grass-roots water resources management organizations in the rural and pastoral areas, and further implementing and improving the management contract responsibility system and the technical role responsibility system. [passage omitted]

Leaders of the relevant regional government departments attended and addressed the conference.



TIANJIN BUILDS 11 MILITIA TRAINING BASES

SK221139 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The 11 militia training bases built in our municipality have played a positive role in military and political training, in achieving affluence through production, and in building the spiritual civilization. They have manifested or are manifesting their strategic, social, and economic benefit.

Over the past few years, the Tianjin Garrison District has invested approximately 800,000 yuan in these training bases. Covering an area of 18,800 square meters, these bases are equipped with practically complete facilities, and can accommodate 2,500 people for training at one time. To date, they have assembled militiamen and reserve units for training on more than 70 occasions, training more than 9,000 people of various specialities. Various district and country People's Armed Forces Departments have also made the best use of the advantages of the bases to increase their benefit. Nine of the bases have developed livestock breeding, crop farming, or storage and processing industries. Their annual income has ranged from 140,000 to 200,000 yuan, thus supporting local finance.

At a work conference on building militia training bases for the municipality held on 6 October, Zheng Guozhong, commander of the Tianjin Garrison District, set forth specific requirements to further strengthen the building of the municipality's militia training bases in the future.

SHANXI MEETING NOTES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK OPENS

HK230207 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The fourth Shanxi provincial conference to exchange experience in the work of people's congresses opened in the province's capital city yesterday morning. This conference has got rid of such old formalities as delivery of opening speeches. Representatives from various cities and counties began to talk about their experience in the work of people's congresses as soon as the conference was opened. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Ruan Bosheng and Vice Chairman Wang Tingdong separately presided over the meetings yesterday afternoon. Comrade Ruan Bosheng said: The purpose of this meeting is to further upgrade the work of the people's congresses of all cities, counties, and districts throughout the province through exchange of experience.

Present at the conference were a total of 200 people, including provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Huo Fan, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, Zhang Jianmin, Wei Yunyu, and (Wang Wenfang); responsible comrades of the standing committees of all the city and county people's congresses, and responsible comrades of the people's congress liaison groups of all prefectures.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS VILLAGE RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

SK221117 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Comprehensive village-level party rectification work will soon begin. The provincial village-level party rectification work conference, which concluded in Harbin today, pointed out that we must persist in the fundamental guiding principle of making rural party rectification promote reform and economic development and that we must make constructive achievements in village-level party rectification work.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, successively delivered speeches at the conference.

Including party branches of production teams of state farms, our province has 16,744 rural party branches and involves 326,7012 party members. A total of 1,527 party branches have finished or are carrying out party rectification work. These party branches have 23,515 party members. A total of 15,217 party branches, involving 303,186 party members, will participate in village-level party rectification work. These party branches will successively begin party rectification work in late October to early November. Village-level party rectification work is expected to last about 3 months and will be finished before or after Spring Festival.

The conference set forth that, according to our province's actual conditions, we should concentrate village-level party rectification work on upgrading our consciousness and transforming our thinking to eliminate ideological and practical problems which are not adaptable to reform, opening the country to the outside world, and working to enliven the economy. Through party rectification, party members should eliminate close-minded ideas of a self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy and of small-scale peasant economy to foster idea of opening to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy, and developing the commodity economy; get rid of ideas of sticking to the old ways to foster ideas of conducting reform to blaze new trails; eliminate ideas of benighted and superstitious beliefs or living off Heaven and foster ideas of respecting knowledge and talented personnel and of relying on science to seek wealth; eliminate the egalitarian idea of sharing poverty and wealth and foster ideas of allowing some people to become rich ahead of others; and eliminate the selfish and narrow-minded idea of seeking adequate food and clothing individually and foster ideas that those who become rich should never forget others, but support the poor and take the path of seeking common wealth. We should vigorously upgrade the quality of party members and make them bring into full play their exemplary role in building the material and spiritual civilizations of rural areas. We should formulate feasible forms and systems of organizations to ensure that party members bring their roles into play.

We should conscientiously investigate and handle cases of party-member cadres abusing their power for selfish ends and seriously violating the law and discipline to promote a fundamental turn for the better in party style. If we can grasp this key work in carrying out rural party rectification, we will be able to prevent leftist and rightist deviations and solve problems without creating chaos.

The conference pointed out that to conscientiously investigate and handle the cases of party-member cadres seriously abusing their power for selfish ends and seriously violating the law and discipline, we must neither merely stop several unhealthy practices nor simply handle individual cases, but focus on the far-reaching construction of party organizations and education to mobilize the vast number of party members to conscientiously build a good party style suitable to the demands of the new situation as well as to build good leading bodies of party branches.

HEILONGJIANG MEETING URGES RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK221124 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The provincial party committee held a meeting on 21 October to relay to responsible comrades of various prefectural, city, and county party committees the guidelines of the national forum on rectifying party style. Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, put forward three tasks for rectifying the party style of our province.

First, it is necessary to deepen the work to correct unhealthy trends characteristically existing in certain trades. A great amount of work remains to be done in correcting unhealthy trends in various trades, and the problems of some localities and units about which the masses have many complaints have yet to be successfully solved. Party committees at all levels should correct unhealthy trends and carry out reform simultaneously, pay attention to studying and mastering policies, and strengthen leadership.

Second, it is necessary to continuously step up efforts to investigate and handle major and serious cases. As has been urged by the provincial party committee, nearly 40 percent of the total major and serious cases should be clearly investigated and concluded by the end of this year. Time is pressing, therefore all localities should conscientiously analyze how these cases have been investigated and handled, replenish the forces for handling cases, upgrade the quality and expedite the progress of handling cases, and strive to conclude the cases as scheduled. It is also necessary to publicly handle typical cases in a planned manner. When investigating and handling cases, we should pay attention to keeping the policies, and enforce discipline firmly.

Third, it is necessary to successfully conduct education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline. At present we should organize party members to earnestly study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in line with their actual thinking and work, and lead them to clearly understanding the position of the ruling party, and the new situation in opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy so that they can continuously raise their ideological awareness and political quality.

HEILONGJIAN URGES TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

SK221135 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Based on the actual condition of township enterprises of our province, the provincial party committee recently called for including work which concerns township enterprises high on the agenda of party committees and governments at all levels, treating the work as a strategic focus for the development of our province's rural economy, carrying it out in a down-to-earth manner, striving to achieve great progress in a short period of time, and making it rank among the best in the country during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The provincial party committee has formulated four measures for township enterprise development in our province during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

First, leading persons at all levels, the masses of cadres in rural areas in particular, should enhance their understanding of the great strategic importance of the development of township enterprises, truly include it high on the agenda of party committees and governments at all levels, and strive to achieve great progress within a short period of time.



Second, based on the actual situation of our province, we should further define the guiding ideology and strategic principles for township enterprise development, and mobilize and urge the masses of cadres and people in the rural areas to use their brains and blaze a new trail characteristic of Heilongjiang for township enterprise development.

Third, the management system of township enterprises should be successfully reformed. We should not apply the same economic management methods we use for state enterprises to township enterprises. Instead, we should work out as soon as possible the economic management methods applicable to township enterprises.

Fourth, township enterprise development calls for the great support of various departments. Aiming to increase the economic strength of our province as soon as possible, provincial departments should support township enterprise development from various angles, and create a relaxed climate to invigorate township enterprises.

#### LIAONING'S QUAN SHUREN AT LONG MARCH FORUM

SK230346 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Today marks the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army's Long March. With a feeling of immeasurable joy, more than 200 Red Army soldiers of the PLA units stationed in Shenyang, and those staying in Shenyang gathered at the conference room on the third floor of Liaoning's People's Theater to recall the fighting course of the Long March, and discuss the great significance of the Long March together with party, government, and army leaders of the province and Shenyang City. [passage omitted] Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Shenyang City party committee, presided over the forum. [passage omitted]

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the forum. He said: Over the past 50 years, the epic Long March has become the precious spiritual wealth of the Chinese people. In the years of the revolutionary war, it impelled thousands of revolutionaries to lay down their lives, and in the period of socialist construction, it encouraged millions of people to do pioneering work arduously through self-reliance. The spirit of the Long March, as a national spirit, will pass on from generation to generation, and will forever educate and inspire the Chinese people to exert themselves actively to make progress. Comrade Quan Shuren said: Today as we commemorate the victory of the Red Army's Long March, we should draw courage, strength, and wisdom from the Red Army's Long March and learn from the selfless spirit of the Red Army cadres and soldiers who defied hardship and danger and disregarded personal fame and interests to fight in unity and bravely for their ideals and belief. In the new long march, we should resolutely carry out reforms of the economic and the political structures, strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, and work to realize the common ideals of the people of various nationalities of our country at the present stage.

Song Keda, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, said in his speech: To commemorate the Long March, we should regard carrying forward the fine traditions of the Red Army as an important aspect of the Army's efforts to build the spiritual civilization and persist in it so that the traditions can become a tremendous impetus to inspire us to work together and devote ourselves to the four modernizations.

Other party, government, and army leaders attending the forum were Li Changchun, Sun Qi, Zhang Zhengde, Li Huang, Zhu Dunfa, Jiang Yonghui, Zen Yongya, Zhang Jiecheng, Zou Yan, Zhang Wu, Luo Kunshan, Cheng Zemin, Nan Qixiang, Ding Jianrui, (Li Daoyuan), Zhang Guoguang, Deng Zhongru, Wu Tieming, Xiao Zuohan, and Zhu Weiren.

HEI BOLI VIEWS NINGXIA ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

HK160303 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 86 p 1

[Report: "Hei Boli on Fourth Quarter Economic Work"]

[Text] Recently, after listening to reports by comrades from the regional departments in charge of economic work and from some prefectures and cities on current economic work, Hei Boli, chairman of the regional people's government, analyzed the region's economic situation in the first 8 months of this year and said that, in the fourth quarter of this year, it is necessary to have staying power, to further develop people's initiative, and to grasp safety in production so that we can simultaneously improve speed, benefit, and quality.

Since the beginning of this year, the general situation in our region's economic work has been fine. Given the relatively higher base than in the corresponding period of last year and despite such unfavorable factors as material shortage and changeable markets, industrial and transport production in the region still maintained a certain growth rate from January to August. The gross value of industrial production was 1,577.79 million yuan, an increase of 8.1 percent over the corresponding period last year. To ensure the fulfillment of all tasks this year and to achieve the objective of "ensuring an 8 percent increase and striving for 10," Hei Boli pointed out: 1) The workers and staff members on the economic front should make a breakthrough in concept by using the ideas of reform and of opening up to guide our work. We should have a sense of responsibility and urgency and, on the basis of the good situation in the first 3 quarters of this year, do a still better job in the fourth and regard the fourth quarter as a crucial period for the fulfillment of all tasks for the year. 2) We should take advantage of the favorable opportunity of ample power supply to fully increase the output of such high energy consumption products as chemical fertilizer, metal alloy, and aluminum. The power department should continue preserving its achievements and regard the construction of the No 3 generating set of Dawukou power station as a rush job. 3) We should develop new products and be determined to eliminate a number of outdated products. The difficulty we face in selling some products has provided us with an opportunity to develop new products. Some enterprises in difficulties should not await their doom. They should seize this opportunity to concentrate the enterprises' technological forces on developing new products and to take new steps forward. 4) The enterprises should adopt a sound business attitude and take various measures to strengthen sales work. They should not only produce quality products but also know how to promote the sales of their products and be willing to spend money on publicizing new products. By publicizing and promoting the sales of products they can also stimulate fund-raising and association and expand the scale of production. 5) It is necessary to encourage enterprises to expand exports, particularly the export of Taixi coal, and to earn more foreign exchange. This is not only a necessity in opening up and earning foreign exchange but also the mainstay of the region's finance. All people should make concerted efforts to preserve the overall situation. There should not be "obstructions in the middle." The railroad department should give scope to its role in ensuring transport. It should, first and foremost, ensure the transport of coal for export and of other materials to other places outside the region. 6) The relevant departments should make great efforts to develop lateral economic ties with other places outside the region. Even if this cannot be realized this year, it will be good to make preparations for next year. It is necessary to prepare a few attractive items and strive to establish lateral economic ties by the methods of sending people out or inviting people in to negotiate them. 7) It is necessary to push ahead with reform. The achievements attained in reform should be consolidated. Although the plant director responsibility system is not perfect, we should stick to it. If there are problems, we should solve them. [paragraph continues]

We should neither abandon something nor go backwards just because of temporary setbacks. We should learn from Changzhou's experience. In developing and invigorating enterprises, we should take big steps and devise many methods. 8) All departments in the region, particularly the department in charge of comprehensive economic management, should help enterprises dispel the misgivings of "whipping a willing ox" and encourage them to go all out to overfulfill their production quotas. The enterprises should not limit themselves to fulfilling the annual production plans. Moreover, it is necessary to make advance preparations for production next year and to lay a good foundation for the all-round development of the region's economy next year.

URUMQI POLICE APPREHEND ARMED BANK ROBBER

HK210423 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] In cooperation with the departments concerned, the Urumqi city public security bureau has cracked a case of armed robbery in 5 hours. Song Tao, the criminal who robbed a bank with a pistol, has been caught.

At 1240 the day before yesterday, Song Tao, a criminal who fled from Wuhan to Xinjiang, rushed into the fourth lane of the Deposit Office of the (Zhayibate) District Branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank in Urumai. Pointing a pistol at the tellers in the office, the robber snatched up cash totaling 9,000 yuan, and then fled by taxi. The Urumqi City Public Security Bureau took prompt action after the holdup and in close cooperation with the relevant departments, quickly found out what the robber looked like and where he had fled. The Public Security Bureau immediately sent policemen to pursue the robber. Thanks to the strong support by local public security departments and other units in Turpan Prefecture, the policemen from Urumqi caught the robber at Daheyuan at 1740 on the same day. The 9,000 yuan taken by the robber and the pistol he used in the holdup were seized on the spot.



MACAOHANDOVER TO PRC 'ONLY AFTER 1997' REPORTED

HK230245 Hong Kong AFP in English 0236 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Macao, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Macao will be handed back to China only after 1997, when neighboring Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region under Chinese rule, Macao radio reported today. Quoting sources with a Portuguese team in Beijing that ended two days of discussions Wednesday on the future of the Portuguese administered city, the radio said, "Both parties have agreed that Macao will be returned to China only after 1997," but added that no definite date had yet been set. It also said that the third round of the Sino-Portuguese talks ended with a broad consensus on matters such as the role of the Catholic Church in Macao after it reverts to China, and the future educational system of the territory.

The question of nationality was also a major topic, with the two sides discussing a new Portuguese proposal, the radio said, but gave no details. One of the chief Portuguese concerns is to avoid creating a flood of Lisbon-bound refugees, as the territory's overwhelmingly Chinese population of about half of a million includes an estimated 100,000 Chinese and mixed blood Macanese entitled to Portuguese passports. It said the next round of talks would be held in Beijing before December.

Ma Man Kei, chairman of the Macao Chamber of Commerce and a Macao deputy in the Chinese parliament, the National People's Congress, said Wednesday that Chinese officials told him a draft agreement on Macao's future would be signed in Beijing in February. [passage omitted]

Analysts in the Chinese capital said the creation of the working group showed that major differences had been bridged, although tough negotiations could still lie ahead on some of the specifics. Both sides agree that Macao, a Portuguese colony since 1557, is Chinese territory. During the first round of talks, Lisbon sought to have Macao remain under Portuguese administration beyond 1997 in the hope that the tiny enclave would benefit from capital leaving Hong Kong after the British colony reverts to Chinese sovereignty, a Portuguese source in Beijing said. At other previous sessions, China had accepted the principle of "one country", two systems" for Macao, allowing the territory to maintain its economy, based on gambling and tourism from Hong Kong.

## PRC Spokesman Comments

HK231059 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct 23 (AFP) -- The date Macao will revert to Chinese rule is still under discussion between China and Portugal and an announcement on the subject will be made in due time, a Chinese spokesman said here Thursday. "The matter is still under discussion and will be announced in due time" a Foreign Ministry spokesman said when asked about a Radio Macao report that the tiny enclave would revert to Chinese rule only after 1997, the date neighbouring Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region under Chinese rule. [passage omitted] During the first round of talks, Lisbon sought to have Macao remain under Portuguese administration beyond 1997 in hopes that the enclave would benefit from capital leaving Hong Kong, Portuguese sources in Beijing said.

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